The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,312 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA" will sail at 5 p. m., March 2nd. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4-30. A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 4.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th ,,
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,
M. Thames	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	1st May.
L. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th ,,
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd ,,
				TUESDAY.
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	6th March.
VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	20th ,,
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1885.
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1s May ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	555	1st March
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	1st March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	15th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 30, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	2nd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison	23rd ,,
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russell	23rd ,,
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig	1st May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	23rd ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th ,,

KURRACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. NUBIA	3553	480	Knox	7th March.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN MACGREGOR	3,000	Macalister	16th Mar.
,, DRUMMOND	3,000	S. L. Wilson	22nd Mar.
,, OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	3rd Apl.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
ombay, 19 Feb., 1885.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing S. S. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on or about the 10th March next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage &c. Apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 23rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th March, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, February 14, 1885.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	17th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	31st ,,
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS,

Prepared from the finest Fresh Meat.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
CORNED BEEF	4lb. tin	2	2
BOILED MUTTON	4 ,,	2	2
RABBIT	2 ,,	1	4
SHEEP'S TONGUES	2 ,,	2	4
OX TONGUES	2 ,,	2	4
,, ,,	4 ,,	4	4
TRIPE	2 ,,	1	2
LUNCHEON BEEF	4 ,,	2	4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINEST FRENCH SWEETS, CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, etc.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Green Chinois.	Red Pears.	Almonds.
Golden ,,	Greengages.	Apricots.
Anlelique.	Mirabelles.	Ginger.
White Pears.	Peaches.	

Rs. 2 per pound.

BEST FRENCH SWEETS, in 7 pound boxes or loose.
Price Rs. 2 per pound.
Pralines á Vanille, Red or Brown.
Jujubes. Pate Guimauve.
ROYAL MIXTURE,
Consisting of Chocolates, Pralines, Sugared Almonds, Bird's Eggs, etc., etc.
SUGARED ALMONDS AND SUGARED NUTS.
Re. 1-8 per pound.
CHINESE MARBLES AND BIRD'S EGGS.
14 as. per pound.
SWEETS IN BOXES.
Sugared Almonds.
Re. 1, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 2-8 each.
CHOCOLATE LOMBART.
As. 12, Re. 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 3 each.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
Rs. 1-4 and 2-4 each.
BONBON FRANCAIS.
Re. 1-4 each.
PRETTY HAMPERS, CONTAINING CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND BON-BONS.
Rs. 4-8 each.
HAMPERS CONTAINING SWEETS ONLY.
As. 12, Rs. 1-2, 2-4 each.
SMALL FANCY BOXES, Baskets, etc.
As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and 1-12 each.
BOXES containing 6 of above assorted.
Rs. 3-8 each.
HANDSOME SILK BOXES, containing Mixed Sweets.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 each.
BOXES PAINTED WITH LANDSCAPES containing Mixed Sweets.
Re. 1-12 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Gun-fire) on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, for the purchase of the right of removing sand from :—

Butcher's Island,
Western Side of Karanja,
Talooka Allibaug.

within the limits of the Port of Bombay from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain I. M.,
Port Officer.
Bombay Port Office, 20th January, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR PERIODICAL TICKETS.

ON and after the first of March next the rates for PERIODICAL TICKETS issued between Stations from Bombay to Callian inclusive will be REDUCED.

Full particulars of the reduced charges may be had on application to the Station Masters, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-fourth of February, 1885.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS up to 2nd proximo for the supply to this Company of six hundred tons of 1st Class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER. Delivery to commence about the middle of March next.

2. The timber must be well seasoned and in straight square logs without holes, shakes or wens,

3. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 20th February, 1885.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES,

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite : the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs.	a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs.	a
LAUBENHEIM "Still"	A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	17	0	9	8
GEISENHEIM. ,,	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	20	0	11	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) "Still"	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	25	0		
HOCKHEIM ,,	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.	24	0	13	0
NIERSTEIN ,,	Very soft and good bouquet	27	0	14	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,,	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	33	0	17	8
JOHANNISBERG ,,	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	42	0	23	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet.	35	0	19	0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest of wine of its kind	42	0	23	0
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	30	0	16	8
SUPERIOR ,,	Very fragrant	34	0	19	0
FINEST NONPAREIL ,,	Very rich, delicious bouquet	41	0	22	8

TREACHER & COMPAN, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VERY SUPERIOR "ALL NEW GOODS." FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT.
From 4 ozs. only.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES, Rs. 6-10, Rs. 8-6, Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., "HATTERS," BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers ; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 perday, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory,—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

FURNITURE DECORATIONS FURNITURE.

DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms,—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application,

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING

AND
GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES
ENTIRELY ON THE READY MONEY SYSTEM.
FRESH STORES CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.

Australian Provisions,
Almonds and Raisins,
Anchovies in Oil,
Asparagus,
Bacon in Tins and on cut,
Butter Italian, Danish, and Normandy,
Barley Pearl and Rob. Pat.
Baking Powder,
Californian Fruits,
Crystalized ,,
Candied Peel,
Chicago Corned Beef,
Do Ox Tongues,
China Preserve,
Cheese in Tins and on cut,
Coffee Beans and ground,
Chocolate Menier,
Cocoa and Cocoatina,
Cornflour Oswego and B. and P.
Currants in Tins and loose,
Digby Chicks,
Essences for flavouring,
Flour in Tins and loose,
French Prunes for stewing, fresh and full,
Ginger Ale Syrup,
Ginger, Ale, Royal Aromatic,
Herrings in Tins and loose,
Hams in Canvas,
Indian Condiments,
Jams, English, and Tasmania,
Leibigs Extract of Meat,
Marmalade, 1 and 2lb Tins,
Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
Mellins Food, large and small,
Mustard, Coleman's and Kiew's,
Milton Oysters,
Nestles Milk Food,
Oatmeal Coarse,
Potted meats, 2, 4 and 8 oz Tins,
Raisins, Muscatel, &c.,
Sausages of every kind,
Salt Pork and Beef in kegs,
Sugar, White and Brown,
Tart Fruits,
Tea Kangra Valley,
Vinegar, Malt, Tarragon, and Chili,
White Bait,
Yarmouth Bloaters,

Sparkling and Refreshing Iced Beverage at all the 3 Establishments.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST TO
W. J. ESSAI
FORBES STREETS, FORT.
BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road, Opposite the Market.

ASQUITH & LORD'S SPECIALITIES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

ALL the LATEST NOVELTIES in Summer, Autumn or Winter Suitings—Real Bannockburn Cheviots, Whip-cords and Bedford-cords for Breeches or Riding Trousers, best West-of-England fancy Diagonal Coatings for Morning, Visiting or Wedding Coats, Superior Angola Trouserings, White or Colored Linen Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c., &c.

This Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS European Cutter of considerable Indian and English experience, and we guarantee a comfortable and perfect fit as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

SAC COATS & TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
India Tweed, very soft, light and comfortable	30	0
Blue Serge, fine and thin quality, suitable for wear at all seasons	30	0
Blue Serge, medium substance, yarn dyed	35	0
Blue Serge Cheviot, a heavy material for cold climates Rs. 40-0 to	45	0
Colored Serges in a variety of shades, very fashionable, light make	35	0
Colored Serges, a heavier make than above, best quality	40	0
Stout Angolas or Bannockburn Cheviots, very superior goods and made expressly for the hills or cold climates	40 45 52	0 0 0

Vests charged extra when ordered according to quality.

FROCK COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats, West-of-England manufacture, made and finished in first-class style	45 to 55	0
Vests to match	10	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Chipping Norton Whip-cords in various shades, very strong and agreeable wear	24	0
Best Bedford-cords in several shades of colour, recommended for hard wear	26	0
Gaiters to match the above	7	8

MORNING OR VISITING COATS

	Rs.	a.
Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats made and finished in the best style	40 to 50	0
Vests to match	10	0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Superfine West-of-England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed and finished in the best style, Rs. 75, 80, 85, 90, and	95	0

WEDDING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Frock Coats from the best Blue Diagonals or Fancy Mats, superior finish and lined throughout with silk	50	0
Washing Waistcoats made from the best Padded Linen Drills in pretty plain tints	9	0
Superior Angola Trousers, finest quality	18 20	0 0

GYMKHANA OR CRICKET SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best White Cricket Flannel, doubly shrunk Sac Coat and Trousers	30	0
Best White Serge, doubly shrunk	30	0
White Saxony Flannel or White Silk and Wool Shirt with Collar attached	9	0

OVERCOATS.

	Rs.	a.
Light Overcoats for evening wear	23	0
Fine Drab or Slate Diagonals	30	0
Warm English Chesterfields	45	0
Pea Jackets, very warm	36	0
Ulsters, a splendid garment for Travellers	60	0

Patterns for any of the above garments will be sent on receipt of application as well as our Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement.

TEN per cent. Discount will be allowed on all orders exceeding Rs. 20, when sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST. CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.
INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a numbe of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLACK DRESS MATERIALS.

Black Alpaccas—27 in. wide, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Finest French Black Cashmere, perfect dye—46 in. wide, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Finest Black French Merino, will stand the greatest exposure—32, 38 and 42 in. wide, from Ans. 15 per yard.

Black Striped Flowered and Plain Grenadines—from Ans. 15 per yard.

Black Nuns' Cloth—Ans. 15 per yard.

Black Serge—25 in. wide, Ans. 15 per yard.

Black Estamene Serge—25 in., Ans. 15 per yard

Black Ottoman Cloths, Ribbed—24 in., Re. 1 1-2 and 1-4 per yard.

Black Fancy Silk Serge—48 in. wide, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black Russel Cords, Satin Cloths, and Fancy Cloths in great variety.

BLACK CRAPES.

These are of special make and of special value. Possessing a most silky appearance, we can confidently recommend these as being really good serviceable Crapes—Re. 1-15, Rs. 2-6, 2-8, 2-12 and 3-6 per yard.

BLACK GRENADINES.

Ladies preferring Black to a Coloured Grenadine will find that we can show them a very choice assortment of the above and at extremely low charges in comparison with the quality—in Satin Stripes, Flowers and Plain, from Ans. 15 a yard.

WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS.

Of these we have a very large and fashionable assortment of both heavy and light textures ; the heavier Serges are specially adapted for wear on the Hills. For durability and price they are unsurpassed.

SERGES.—Navy Blue, Black and Coloured Dress Serges in Checks and Stripes, Ottoman, Foule and Diagonals. Of special value. For excellence, cheapness, and durability, these are highly recommended—from Ans. 14 per yard.

ALL-WOOL CAMEL-HAIR SERGE.—These are beautiful and soft materials, though warm are not weighty—46 in. wide, Rs. 2-2 per yard.

ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.—These are now most fashionable, and are specially adapted for the Cold Weather or for wear on the Hills, in 1½ in. Fancy Checks—23 in. wide, Re. 1-10 per yard.

BEIGES.—Flowered, Spotted and Plain, in a great variety of neat and artistic designs. These materials are specially adapted for Travelling Costumes. Drab, Grey, Brown, Pale Blue, Fawn—24 in. wide—Ans. 15 per yard.

FINEST FRENCH COLOURED TWILL FLANNELS.

A more suitable or better material for Ladies' Lawn-Tennis Dresses, Morning Gowns or Morning Jackets, was never offered to the public. They are the best procurable, and being of the finest quality cannot be surpassed for durability : Cardinal, Navy and Royal Blue, Light and Dark Marone, Majenta, Prune, Crimson, Pale Pink, Cream—27 in. wide, Ans. 15, Re. 1-0, 1-2, 1-4 and 1-8 per yard.

Pompadour Flannel, Rs. 2-4 per yard.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

MAP OF CHINA

AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & CO.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1884, WILL BE PAID to registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 16th proximo, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, February 25, 1885.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. for the year ending 31st Dec., 1884, will be paid to registered Share Holders on and after TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th February, 1885.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FAITH IN THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION & CEREMONIES.

A LECTURE on the CONDITION of the PARSEES PAST AND PRESENT, will be delivered in Guzeratee, on behalf of the above Society by Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Munsukh, Editor of the *Satya Mittra*, THIS DAY at Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p.m. sharp. The Lecture is open to the public.

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Honorary Secretaries.

27th February, 1885.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

IN accordance with a requisition dated 13th February, 1885, signed by certain members of the Society, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Membrns of the Society will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 9th March, 1885, at 5-30 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS :—

1. To consider the business mentioned in the said requisition.
2. To consider a suggestion that Rules 5 and 13 of the Society be altered.

A. L. ONSLOW,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 27th February, 1885.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.

ROOMS AVAILABLE in the above, the oldest established Hotel on the Nilgiri Hills, Table d' Hote or Private Table. The Reading Room and Library on the premises. Also a fine Billiard and Card Room. Coonoor has the finest climate in India and people should not fail to spend a few months there. Terms may be had from the undersigned.

CHAS. GRAY,
Proprietor.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1884, of Re. 1 per share will be distributed at the offices of the company on and after the 9th March, 1885, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd prox.

BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 2nd March, to Saturday, the 9th March, 1885, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered office, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th March, 1885, at 3 p.m. to transact the following and any other business that may be brought before the meeting, viz.—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st December, 1884.
To declare a dividend.
To appoint Directors in room of those retiring from office, but who are eligible for re-election.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH.
Secretaries and Managers.

ombay, 25th February, 1885.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 9th March, 1885, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here, on THURSDAY, 5th proximo, as under: (1) Meeting, originally called for 5th instant, at 3 p. m., and (2) Meeting originally called for 19th September, 1884, at 3-30 p. m.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation of Bombay will be held here on MONDAY, 9th proximo, for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Further Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation for the consideration and selection of design for the new Municipal Offices and Hall.
2. Sanction to be asked to the appropriation of Rs. 26,347, from the balance of Rs. 28,000, available from the grant of one lakh of rupees for the improvement and extention of the water supply, for the cost of laying a new water main along Fergusson-road (Warli to Parel.)
3. Sanction to be asked to the payment of an advance of Rs. 65,000, from surplus cash balance, to be adjusted hereafter to the debit of Loan Charges, for the purchase of the certain properties required for the improvement of Gunbow Lane.
4. Letter from House-owners and residents of Gunbow-street, Fort, expressing their great satisfaction at the proposed purchase of land with buildings for the improvement of the said street, and praying that the whole of the site to be so purchased should be left as road-way, of the width of Church-gate-street.
5. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 1,288-13-5 being the book value of 23 bullocks that died during the quarter ending 30th November last.
6. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made by the Council on the 11th, 18th, and 25th instant.
7. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to ask the Legislature to amend Schedule B of the Municipal Acts, by omitting the words "tariff value," and inserting in place thereof the words at a rate not exceeding eight annas or not less than four annas per cent.
8. Letter from the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I., on the subject of certain misleading statements made by Pandit Natesa Sastri with regard to the practice of the Bombay Municipality in respect of Hindu burning-grounds.
9. Letter from inhabitants of Clare-road, praying that the new road and street across the old Race Course may be completed, a cross road leading to Byculla constructed, and a drain made to carry sullage from houses on the cross road.
10. Letter from residents of Grant-road and the neighbourhood protesting against the erection and licensing of Milch Cattle Stables between Frere Railway Bridge and Gilder Tank-road.
11. Letter from Mr. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, tendering his resignation of the membership of the Municipal Corporation.
12. Government Notification appointing Mr. Kemp as a member of the Corporation, *vice* Dr. Gray, resigned.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 27th February, 1885.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS ?

CAMPHOR BALSAM

GIVES immediate relief by dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, and if properly persevered with will scarcely ever fail in effecting a cure.

Price per bottle Re. 1.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

TO those who suffer from Change of Climate, Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of this medicine invaluable. In habitual constipation it affords prompt and certain relief.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BAEL.

THE peculiar properties of this medicine renders it most valuable, as it arrests Diarrhœa when present, and gently opening the bowels when constipation exists; in most irregularities of the bowels it is administerted with considerable benefit.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
B. PHILLIP AND CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE following gentleman has been duly nominated and seconded as CANDIDATE for ELECTION by Ratepayers as a Member of the Municipal Corporation at the election to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1885 :—

Name of Candidate—Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy.
Nominated by—Mr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
Seconded by—Mr. R. N. Khory.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1885.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON.
GRAND ATTRACTIONS ! COME ONE ! COME ALL !
LAST NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the last time THIS NIGHT at the Gaiety Theatre when the ever popular Parsee Social Play of ASHLAJEE and SHIRIN will be played, preceded by all the SONGS of DUKHI GUL and NIGHT & MORNING. Come all to hear the last words.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.
ધી ઇનડીઅન મેનયુફેકચરીંગ કંપની "લીમીટેડ."

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1885, at 4 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Humraum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and annual audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 31st day of December, 1884.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
દામોદર ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કુા૦
i. e., DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 27th February, 1885.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 16th March, 1885, both days inclusive.

GUZERAT CUP.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Major HANCOCK.	A. S. RITCHIE, Esq.
Major HAYDON, R.E.	Captain SALMON.
Dr. TULLY.	A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq.

THE GUZERAT PIGSTICKING CLUB.

Probable value Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) with Rs. 50 added for first spear of each heat will be run off next Easter (April 2nd to 6th) at the Hall.

It is open to members of all recognized Hunts, the Services and Clubs.

Entries to close on 20th March, 1885.

First heat to be ridden on April 3rd.

The competetion will be under the rules of the "Bhima Cup" of 1884, subject to any modifications, sanctioned by the Committee, whose decision will be final on all points.

Every gentleman running a horse will have to pay a subscription of one gold mohur to the fund in addition to the entrance money of one G. M., per hour. Share of beaters will be equally divided amongst the camp.

In event of funds permitting the cup may be a challenge one at option of the Committee.

RULES.

1. Catch weights, owners up. In the event of an owner having two horses in one heat or being disabled by a fall, he may put up a rider, who must be a member of a Hunt or approved by the committee, and of not less weight than himself.
2. Contesting spears to be divided into parties of four, and the takers of first of each party to contend for final spear and cup. Spears not to exceed eight feet in length.
3. To take first spear, it is not necessary that the hog should be killed, but blood must be drawn.
4. Spears to be delivered on the offside only, unless by a left-handed man, who must declare before starting.
5. An umpire will accompany each party, who will, if possible, settle all disputes. But who can, if in doubt, submit the point to the Hunt Committee.
6. Any rider making a frivolous objection, or claiming first spear when the claim thereto cannot be substantiated will be fined one dozen of champagne.
7. Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, and conviction thereof will disqualify.
8. To avoid an owner having two or more horses in one heat (except the final), each owner will on entering name his horses as first, second or third. The first will be drawn with the horses of those who have one entry. The second horses will then be drawn, and the third and fourth be made up into heats according to numbers.
9. If no spear be taken, and the umpire consider that it was due to accident, the heat may be considered void at his discretion.

A second Guzerat Hunt for Ponies, value Rs. 250, presented by Captain Salmon, will also be open to competition after the cup is run off, under rules to be framed by the committee, and published hereafter.

The meet will be at Davithull on the Hall 36 miles from Ahmedabad and 24 from Viramgaum, both stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

General tents and messing will be provided, and arrangements made for forwarding horses; and conveyance of kit, &c., will be made by the Committee upon application to the Honorary Secretary.

Entries to be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Guzerat Cup, Wadhwan camp, Kattywar, who will be glad to give information as to detail on application.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NEW BOOKS.	Rs.	a.
Hart's Annual Army List, 1885	13	4
Burke's Peerage, Knightage, and Baronetage	23	12
Ruff's Guide to the Turf. Winter Edition	2	8
India List, Civil and Military, January (published half-yearly)	6	12
Art of War in the Middle Ages, by C. W. C. Oman	2	4
Celebrated English Women of the Victorian Era ; by W. H. D. Adams	2	4
Cruise of the Alert in Patagonian Waters ; by R. W. Coppinger	3	12
Diseases of Children, The Students' Guide to ; by J. F. Goodhart	1	12
Folly Morrison ; by F. Barrett	2	4
Lives of Greek Statesmen ; by Sir G. W. Cox	1	8
Legend of Samandal	2	4
Like Dian's Kiss, a novel ; by "Rita"	1	4
PRINCESS NAPRAFINE ; by OUIDA	3	4
Socialism of To-day ; by E. de Laveleye	3	12
Souls and Cities, a novel ; by the Author of Cheveley Novels	1	4
The Training Instructor for Aquatics, Pedestrianism, etc,	0	10
Who Spoils our New English Books, Asked and Answered, by H. Stevens	3	4
The World we Live in ; by Oswald Crawford	1	4
The Amphibious Voyage ; by P. Gillimore	4	12
Anna, The professor's Daughter ; by Marie Daal	3	12
Aphrodite and other Poems ; by A. S. Gulston	3	12
Atlas, The Public Schools, Historical ; by C. Colbeck	3	4
Book-binding for Amateurs ; by W. J. E. Crane	1	8
Care of Infants : a Manual for Mothers and Nurses ; by Sophia Jef. Blake	0	10
Chasing a Fortune, Tales and Sketches ; by Phil Robinson	0	10
Dental Surgery ; by A. W. Barrett	2	0
Education of Officers of the Army	0	10
Indian History, Students' Manual of ; by R. Hawthorne	2	4
In War-Time ; by S. W. Mitchell	3	12
Jill ; by E. A. Dillwyn	3	12
Leaves Fallen from an Aspen	1	0
Letters to Guy ; by Lady Barker	3	4
London Journal, Vol. II., New Series	3	0
Philosophy in the Poets (Lecture) ; by J. H. Stirling	0	10
Practical Orthopedics ; by H. A. Reeves (Illustrated)	5	8
Restored ; by Emily Spencer	1	4
Studies in Christian History ; by R. M. Stewart	3	0
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.		
Fifty-one Photographic Illustrations taken by order of the Government of India of some selected objects shown at the Third Exhibition of Native Fine and Industrial Art	35	0
Hand-book of Bee-keeping for India ; by J. C. Douglas	1	4
Journal of Indian Art, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, each.	1	0
List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India during the year 1883-84	0	8
Rough List of Indian Art-Ware ; by Babu T. N. Mukharjee	0	8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER.
100 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 100 paid up, in the Bombay Land and Building Co., Limited.

THE VENDOR is the principal owner of Parli Hill (about ten minutes' drive from Bandora Station) which by improvements already effected has become a valuable building estate and plantation. About 70,000, square yards of land and 4 new bungalows belong to the above company. The Vendor wishes to further develop the estate and to erect several more bungalows (for which applications have been made) with greater accommodation than those already built. The existing improvements have doubled the value of the Co.'s land and the Vendor would be glad to continue them by a small proprietary with the safeguard of limited liability. He himself proposes to retain not less than 100 shares in the Co. as a permanent investment. The Capital would be called up as required to pay the Builder. The memorandum and articles of association of the Co. and the 1st Balance Sheet can be inspected in the office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Bombay. Tenders for the above shares in lots of not less than 5 and at a minimum of Rs. 110. per share will be received by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Solicitors, Bombay, up to the 2nd March 1885.

CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT.

LESSONS, as under, are given daily at the Studio, Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel, by a Lady Artist, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition, 1881; and to whom also a Special Honorary Diploma was awarded and has now been received.

CRYSTOLEUM PAINTING,—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING,—Tuesday, Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.

KARTALINE and CANVASINE PAINTING,—Tuesday, Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.

The usual hours for Crystoleum are 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 on the days named, but in order to meet the cases of those whose occupations prevent their attending at the times stated, a class will be held from 7 to 9 a.m., and on Saturdays from 2 to 4 p.m.

The above Arts are most easily acquired and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature, that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce, artistic and exquisitely beautiful results. Success guaranteed to all painstaking pupils ! !

Photographic Portraits, Views, Groups, &c., artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum Process or in permanent Water Colours, at most moderate rates.

FLIES AND BUGS.
Beetles, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MODEL WIFE.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY will perform for the fifth time the above play on SATURDAY, the 28th, at the ESPLANADE THEATRE, opposite the CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY next, the 3rd, to MONDAY, the 23rd March, both days inclusive.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 27th February, 1885. Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lin Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Needles, annas 12 per dozen. Best Newhurst's Cotton Re. 1 a dozen. Reels, parts, needles, silk, cotton, thread, or oil sent by V. P. Post.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate

GEM AIR-GUNS. Rs. 30, Rs. 35 and Rs. 50 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE, can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

BILLIARDS.—Two well-known amateurs contest 500 up at the Waverley, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 9 p.m.

ICE CONFECTIONERY, Pastry, Refreshments, Draught Beer, and Porter, at Byculla Co-operative Stores and Billiard Room.

KEROSINE OIL.—150 test Snow flake Rs. 5-8 ; 125 test Rs. 4—for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co., Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Lieut. Bayley's valuable household FURNITURE at No. 16, Marine Lines, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S Auction TO-DAY, a very handsome bay stud bred PONY, 5 years, very fast, and carries a lady.

FOR SALE, at CRAWFORD & Co.'s Auction on MONDAY, 2nd March, 2 new Harmoniums, 2 Dulcet Organs, and 2 Cottage Pianofortes.

TO LET, small furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply Mrs. PEARSON, Land's-End Rd., Malabar Hill.

TO BE SOLD, to-day at Bennett's Auction rooms, a black and tan Terrier Dog and a Dandie Dinmout Bitch, arrived per s.s. "Othello."

WANTED, a SHIGRAM in good order, and pair of bullocks. Apply, stating particulars, to X. Y. Z., Post Office, Bhuj, Cutch.

WANTED, a turnout, suitable for Aden, low DOG-CART, stong pony with serviceable harness. Particulars to G. W. care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time ; 18ct. Keyless lady's watch. Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ON VIEW, Mr. J. W. Orr's valuable plants, horses, carriages, piano by Collard, at the "Grange," Malabar Hill, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 7-30 a.m.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S Auction THIS DAY, Mahogany Trichord Upright Grand by Broadwood, in perfect order, the property of J. M. Mackenzie, Esq., C. S., going home.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH will be CLOSED on and after MONDAY next, pending the completion of a portion of the alterations now being carried out.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A SALE of FANCY ARTICLES, partly of the Children's own work, will be held in the GIRLS' SCHOOL, Sonapore, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 11th March, immediately after the Annual Meeting. Contributions of Fancy Articles will be gratefully received by the President of the Ladies' Committee (Mrs. Gay), as also by the Head Mistress, Sonapore, and the Secretary, 146, Middle Colaba.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition ; quarts, Rs. 5-8 ; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE s.s. OTHELLO is in the Prince's Dock where the fine large Danish BLOODHOUND DOG can be seen. Must be sold by SATURDAY.

FOR SALE, LANDAU and pair with harness, Waler MARE, Lady's HORSE Apply to Col. ROWLANDSON, Pay Office.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Cirle, Bombay.

A PAIR of Arab GALLOWAYS, 13-3, quiet in single and double harness, and good in saddle. Price, Rs. 700. Apply E. H. HALLAM, Poona.

PHIPSON and Co. have now received full supplies of Club Sherries—Roederer Champagne and Kidd and Shadbolts Whiskies. List on application.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

FOR SALE, Rifle by Holland and Holland, miniature express, 360 gauge. For further particulars apply to Wm. WATSON & C , Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Crud las, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

AYAH WANTED to accompany lady and two children to England ; or European not returning to India. Apply to the Proprietor, Cumballa Hotel.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perosbaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

FOR SALE, gray Arab HORSE, 14-1, 5 years, sound, quiet, and good looking, suitable for lady's horse or hunter. Price Rs. 700. Apply P. Tobin, Byculla Club

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, from Paris, Ladies Cloth Shoes, Rs 2-4, Boots Rs 2-12 ; Gents Canvas Shoes 2-12, all sizes. Cheapest ever offered. Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOLID SILVER SCARF-PINS, the latest and most artistic designs, from Re. 1 each cash. Canadian Gold Alberts, Rs. 12-8 each.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED, by last mail, fashionable Angola, Scotch Tweed Coatings, Serges, West-of-England blue and black cloth, &c., &c. Patterns sent free. Early inspection solicited.—Y. A. Lacka & Co., Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kep in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Hornby Row (Branch), Bombay

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

B. V. R. C.—CINDERELLA DANCE. Town Hall, FRIDAY, March 6. Applications for tickets must be registered with the undersigned not later than Wednesday, March 4, to enable the committee to make necessary arrangements.—A. F. SOUNDY, Quarter-master, B. V. R. C.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the upper-storeyed commodious Bungalow situated in Tardeo, formerly belonging to Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Dayar, and lately purchased by Mr. Dorabjee Cowasjee Davar. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, cheap and good furnished HOUSES at Mahableshwar for the Hot Season. Bohemia Rs. 1,000. Craig Hall Rs. 1,000. Florence Hall Rs. 900. Mount Douglas Rs 900, Heath View Rs. 900, Mahableshwar Lodge Rs. 600, Willows Rs. 600, Hope Cottage Rs. 550, Victoria Cottage Rs. 500, New Spring Cottage Rs. 450, Birds'Nest Rs. 400.—P. MYATT, House Agent.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE, Pickles, Jams, Jellies, Dried Cod Fish, &c.—PEARSE Apollo- street.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, a first class furnished BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, from about 10th March, for about six weeks. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at Club House on SATURDAY, the 28th February 1885, at 6 o'clock p. m.

W. MERRIMAN, Lieut-Col.,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 26th January, 1885.

MINNESINGERS.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND SMOKING CONCERT of the season will be given at the GYMKHANA PAVILION, Fort, on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 3rd, commencing at 9 p.m. Members and Honorary Members can obtain tickets on application to the Honorary Secretary G. W. ROUGHTON, 5, Church Lane.

NOTICE.
THE PEOPLE OF INDIA S. & M. COMPANY, Ld.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, is ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 7th March, at 3 p.m., owing to the HOLI HOLIDAY.

JAMES SCOTT & Co.,
Secretary, Manager, and Agents.
40, Forbes-street, Bombay.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), as a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.

N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address :—

Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.

Bombay, February 2, 1885.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MATHERAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitiors and Families, occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

PARBUL HOUSE is to let. Rent Rs. 500 for hot season.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal,
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST esults at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps				Rs. 350
Do.	40		do.	" 750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		" 1,200
Do.	8	do.	500 do.	" 1,200
Do.	20	do.	500 do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
NSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-stret.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 casks of PORTLAND CEMENT to be delivered at the Municipal Depôt in Khetwadi 10th Lane.

Contractors are to state proposed dates of delivery but preference will be shown to those who are prepared to deliver as follows, (or on earlier dates) :—

600 casks 7th April, 1885.
600 " 30th April, 1885.
300 " 15th October, 1885.

The Cement must be that of well known Manufacturer and of the best quality.

The Specification (giving tests which will be applied to the Cement). Form of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner at or before noon on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March 1885.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 600 in cash not to bear interest.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineers, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, 20th February, 1885.

SALE OF KANARA TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 1,214 Kandies of GIRDLED TEAK, 3,539 Kandies of SLEEPERWOOD and 49 Kandies of BLACKWOOD of 12½ c. ft. per Kandy will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, on MONDAY, 16th March, 1885.

2. The timber will be put up in lots of from 200 to 250 kandies girdled teak ; 100 to 500 kandies sleeperwood ; and 5 to 30 kandies blackwood each, of which the computed measurements as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the kandy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

4. Terms of Sale.—Cash or payment to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the 2nd day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the undersigned.

5. The Forest Depot will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed prior to the setting in of the next South-West Monsoon, and will charge Depot rent at the rate of (Re. 1) one per log per mensem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 30th November, 1885.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
In charge Coast Timber Depots.
Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, 17th February, 1885.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, or of Estates which have come under his charge.

THOMAS LANFEAR TANNER, late Civil Engineer of Shadera, Lahore.
FOOLVAHOO, widow of Moorar Narron.
JOHN BELL LUKE, late Engineer Foreman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.
JOHN FERNANDES, late Manager, Type Department, B. E. S. Press, Byculla.
MICHAEL DANIEL TOUER, late a Guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.
CHARLES PASLEY ROBERTS, late of No. 4, Cloverdale Lawn, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, a retired Colonel in the Royal Artillery.
ADAM ROBERT GORDON, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency and late Government Pensioner.
WALTER WILLIAM DERRICK, late in the employ of the Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur.
MAKU, woman, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
KRISHNAJEE NAGRAJ, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
PREMJEE DHURRUMSEY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant and partner in the firm of Messrs. McCulloch and Co., Bombay.
JETHABHAI JAVERCHUND, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
NARAYEN GUNPUT, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
MANECKBAI, widow of Framjee Jeevajee Dhondy.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereoy required to state their claims, pay their debts, and to hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay 11th February, 1885.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below :—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail		Mixed.
	A.M.		A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-20	....	10-45.
			P.M.
Departure Dhola	9- 8	....	1-13
	P.M.		
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	....	6- 4.
	Mail		Mixed.
	P.M.		A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-	2- 0	....	7-10.
			P.M.
Departure Dhola	5-52	....	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	....	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhoraji	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola	1-35 "
Arrival Dhoraji	7-35 "

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan Junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations :—
Vartej. Ningala.
Sanoshra. Kundli.
Ujalvav.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DENIF, &c. on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.

BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 " " 5 " "
6 " " 4 " "

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiate .

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody : and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.
Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

"Fine Highland Malt," Rs. 24
"Superior Old Blend," Rs. 27
"Blair Athol," 10 years old, Rs. 34 per dozen.
Irish "Well-matured," Rs. 24.
" Finest Old, " 27.
"CONNAUGHT," 10 YEARS OLD.
Rs. 34 per dozen.

Less 12½ per cent., 2 As. in the rupee, for Cash with Order.

"Caledonia Blend," Rs. 18 per dozen, net Cash.

A. Ferguson and Co.'s "Breadalbane," Rs. 20 per dozen, net Cash.

Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS, and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.

MILITARY-SQUARE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses-Shops Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

OOSMAN ALLARUCKIA,
NEAR ZACKARIA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

VELVET CARPET, Brussel's Carpet, Persian and Hyderabad pattern.
And Tapestry Carpet, various patterns.
And Oil Flower Carpet, large and small, Music Boxes, English and Hindustani tune, and all kinds of coloured prints.
Furniture, Silk and coloured Damask, Silk and Velvet Tassel for cushion, and Antimacassar, best black Merino, large Turkish brown Blanket, Plush and Silk coloured Velvet.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.
NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.
THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.

GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, bittle dressers for Girl.

We always get twice a month fresh goods, and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers, Druggists,
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French barque Aristide, 399 tons, Captain T. Andre, sailed yesterday for Tellicherry in ballast.

THE Brig Mobidin Sumdany, 95 tons, Nacoda sailed yesterday for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Accomac, 1,629 tons, Captain J. Ranton, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with c general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Nawasa, 1,981 tons, Captain S. P. Nailer arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE A. S. N. steam-ship Peshwa, 1399 tons Cap. John Carson arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, 18th Feb., in ballast.

THE steam-ship Andria, 781 tons, Captain G Raffin arrived yesterday from Mauritus 29th Jan, with a cargo of sugar and 135 deck passengers.

THE barque Stillwater, 1,090 tons, Captain Grundy arrived in harbour on the 26th from New York with a cargo of kerosine oil and 200 boxes medicines.

THE steamer Mery D. Burel, 1,455 tons, Captain Yoosef Eldrige, arrived yesterday in harbour from New York. The vessel is consigned to Ralli Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah 675 tons, Captain A Penfound sailed on the 26th instant for Zanzibar via Aden with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J Hart, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, 2 ladies and 62 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta which port she left on the 18th inst with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolcow, 639 tons, Captain E Profumo arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (13 Feb.) with a general cargo and 142 cases opium, 47 male and 9 female deck passengers.

THE British barque Warrior, 484 tons Captain D Evans, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Mauritius (31st Dec) with a cargo of 9,513 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Hajee Jackariah and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W. H. Paswell arrived yesterday in harbour from Bassorah (13th Feb) with a general cargo and the following passengers 1st class :—one Native gentleman, Mr. J. Harris and one servant and W. A. Gelmes, 2nd class :—Asst surgeon Hakim and one servant Mrs. Hakim, Mr. Reuvble and Mr. Colonel 60 deck passengers, 8 police men, 20 covicts.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. & Co. s. s. Berenice, to-morrow the 1st of March, to Brindisi and Trieste :—General and Mrs. Nation and 2 children, Miss Nation, Col. Bryce Thomas, Miss Bryce Thomas, Capt. E. Rose, Lady Eecill Rose and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Frohnmayer and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wotzel, Rev. Mr. Burdett, Mr. C. Bendall, Mr. L. Lang, Mr. L. Hartmanu, Mr. T. W. Stutz, Mr. R. Leibnitz, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. Krusi, Mr. W. Stievel, Mr. W. Walk, Mr. I. Brukerossky. For Suez H.R.H. Count de Castieho, Marquis Melghars, Mr. Lorenzo. But said—Mr. I. Montreano.

THE following is the list of Passenger booked per Italan Mail steamer China, Commander G. Dodero, sails to-morrow for Naples and Genova :—Mr. Cotterell Tupp, Mrs. Cotterel Tupp, Mr. Jos. Deas Mrs. Ceas, child and ayah, Mr. Beresfoed, Mrs. Beresford, Major Chaplin, Surg. Maj. H. J. Blanc, Mrs. Blanc, Revd. A. D. Gray, Miss. Coape Smith, Col. Coape Smith, Mr. T. Roberts, Mrs. T. Roberts, Mr. Webb, Major Cameron, Dr. H. V. Carter, Mr, W. Woodman, Mrs. W. Woodman, Mr. E. W. George. Mrs. E. W. George and ayah Mr. Heimpel. Mrs. Heimpel, one infant and ayah. Dr. J. Durant. Mr. and Miss. J. Durant. Sigr. D. Angelis. Mrs. D. Angelis. Mr. and Mrs. Got. Mr. & Mrs. De Brito and 2 children. Capt. C. C. Ellis. Mr. Downey. Mr. S. A. Bulkley. Rev. Seraphim, Mrs. Giesecke and two infants.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Warrior	Evans	Mauritius.
	Stillwater	Grundy	New York, Sept. 27
27	Adria (s)	Raffin	Mauritius, Jan. 29.
	Henry Balcow (s)	Profumo	Bassora.
	Mery L. Burril (s)	Eldrige	New York.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Feb. 18.
	Arabia (s)	Pothwell	Bassorah, Feb. 13.
	Nwasa (s)	Nailer	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Clan Sinclair (s)	Darley	Kurrachi & Suakim
	Shahzada (s)	Budd	Suakim.
	Burmah (s)	Penfound	Zanzibar via Aden.
27	M. Sumdany	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
	Euphrates (s)	Hart	Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
	Accomac (s)	Ranton	Antwerp.
	Aristide	Andre	Tellicherry.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Chington for Marseilles.
" Assyria for Coast Calcutta,
" Arabia for Persian Gulf.
" Henry Bolcow for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Tasmania, Perrims Aden London via Camal.
" Duchess, Ashlon, Antwerp via Canal.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
25	Chilka (s)	....	Moulmein.
	Scindia (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
24	Dacca (s)	....	Calcutta.
25	Himalaya (s)	....	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

River Indus s—40 drums spirits of wine, Owen and Okell.
Clan Sinclair—56 bales coal pitch, A. Bhoyjee ; 45 cases umbrellas etc, Latham and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—45 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee.
China s—35 cases brandy, Messrs. D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tasmania s—2 boxes candles, Joseph Soares.
Surat s—14 cases medicines, E. Sumsooldeen.
Chusan s—200 cases candles, E. Samsooldeen.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

River Indus s—40 cases blood's ab, Finlay Muir & Co ; 115 kegs rose nails iron, Hassenally ; 200 boxes soap, A. Sherkildeen.
Werneth Hall s—1,496 tibs copper, Punnett and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—100 drums linseed oil, Messrs Cruddas and Co ; 5 cases soap Latham and Co ; 6 cases aniline, S. A. S. Dawood.

FROM HONGKONG

Bangalore s—12 cases coloured paper, C. Rassoolbhoy ; 50 boxes umbrellas, E. Noorideen.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—50 cases linseed oil, Dossabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorento s—250 boxes candles, K. Pudumsee and Co.

FEBRUARY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

River Indus s—53 packages sulphuric acid, Treacher and Co ; 8 packages stores, M. Neuberg ; 21 cases bleaching powder, 15 cases whisky, S A Telang ; 40 drums spirit of wine, Owen and Okell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

River Indus s—6 cases earthen ware etc, Treacher and Co ; 32 cases, oilmanstores, S. Hiptoola ; 10 bales wrapping paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Werneth Hall s—25 packages earthenware, Alibhoy Somjee ; 6 cases clocks T, Bhowjee ; 999 bundles steel hoop Messrs G. Cotton and Co. ; 61 bales soap E. Samsooldeen Co. ; 20 packages earthenware Hajee Abdool Kareem Hajee Tayib ; 3 packages earthenware G. Poonjee ; 10 cases brandy, the Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club.
Bretton Hall s—5 packages earthenware, M. Pallonjee ; 6 packages earthenware Alibhoy Somjee ; 8 packages earthenware, Abba Hajee Ismail ; 25 casks China clay K Mackenjee and Co. ; 5 cases claret Messrs Lyon Co.
Clan Sinclair s—36 boxes preserves Messrs Meiffre Neveu and Co.
Brittania s—9 packages earthenware R. A. Parakh and Co.
Eden Hall s—2 cases steel J. Fleming and Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—10 cases matches, Abdoolaly Ebrahim.

FROM ANTWERP.

Verona s—10 cases meneral water S, Naran Co. ; 5 bales salsaparella C. Ramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Chuson s—10 cases medicine, Sharufally Heptoolan.
Cathay s—17 cases lavender etc. J. Jeewanjee and Co ; 5 cases earthenware B. J. Buxey and Co : 58 cases oil manstores E. Sumsoodin ; 30 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer Co.
Arcot s—13 cases champagne Cutler Palmer Co.

FROM MALTA.

Verona s—36 cases champagne Green and Read ; 7 cases sherry wine, E. Bomjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Werneth Hall s—20 cases brandy Phipson and Co.
Bretton Hall s—22 cases wine claret, G. Groom Co.
China s—199 cases brandy &c. D. Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—190 boxes brandy D. Cowasjee ; 50 boxes vermouth D. Dadabhoy ; 25 boxes vermouth D. Cowasjee ; 35 boxes brandy D. Cowasjee 35 boxes brandy D. P. Batha Co ; 8 casks claret, Latham Co.
Colombo s—45 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, February 26.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	71·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0
Dew Point	61·6
Relative humidity of Air	·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·1
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	244

* From midnight to midnight.

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CALENDAR—FEBRUARY & MARCH, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	March	1st, 8h. 51·7m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,,	8th, 11h. 45·4m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	16th, 10h. 28·2m. p.m.
First Quarter	,,	23rd, 10h. 14·4m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	30th, 9h. 31·3m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 28	Gymkhana Athletic Sports. Prize Distribution, Anjuman-i-Islam Madressa, Town Hall, H. E. the Governor presides, 4-30 p.m. Sassoon Institute, Fifth Dramatic Entertainment. Holi, Hindu Holiday.	6 22	6 4	10 46m 11 19 a	4 38m 4 42 a
Sun. 1	St. David's Day. 2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 21	6 4	11 33m 11 57 a	5 19m 5 25 a
Mon. 2	Bombay International Exhibition, Meeting of Guarantors. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Nariad Agricultural Show. English mail expected per s. s. Malwa*	6 20	6 4	— 0 15 a	5 58m 6 5 a
Tu. 3	Gymkhana Sky Races Ratepayers' election, Municipal Offices. Nariad Agricultural Show.	6 19	6 5	0 33m 0 54 a	6 36m 6 44 a
Wed. 4	Town Council, 3 p.m. Nariad Agricultural Show. Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona. Bombay Underwriters' Association Meeting, 4 p.m.	6 19	6 5	1 8m 1 33 a	7 13m 7 22 a
Thr. 5	Bombay Grand Naval and Military Sports. Laying foundation-stone Fergusson College at Poona, by H. E. the Governor. Bombay Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	6 18	6 5	1 42m 2 14 a	7 49m 7 58 a
Fri. 6	Bombay Grand Naval and Military Sports. B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance. Departure of English mail per s.s. Cathay, 5 p.m.	6 17	6 6	2 15m 2 58 a	8 24m 8 34 a

Left Aden at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 1.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration of Holy Communion (Choral).
11 a.m.—Litany, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 93, 187, 311 (Part 2), and 196.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 254 and 287 Anthem.—Plead Thou my cause.—Mozart.
The offertories will be devoted to the Cathedral School.
Thursday, March 5.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 209, 94 and 107.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 246, 92, and 183.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.
Thursday, March 5.
6-15 p.m.—Evening Service with lecture.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 109, 243, and 287.
Wednesday, March 4.
8 p.m.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 94, 249, and 108.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
12 noon and 6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4 p.m.—Children's Service.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICOLAS CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Divine Service on board the hulk Semiramis in the Harbour.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
The launch goes round as usual before the Service.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 121, 303, and 381.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 126, 139 and 307.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 249, 319, and 198.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 259, 269, and 19.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Bretton Hall in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

Service will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Loanda at eleven o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

Gymkhana Sports.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana Sports this evening.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Clan Sinclair and Shahzada left the dock on Thursday; the s.s. Chanda and I. M. S. Tenasserim entered, and the s.s. Accomac left, yesterday.

Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st February, 1885, was 1.56,574 maunds and in money Rs. 31,267.

Gamblers.—Babaal Rahimtoola and nine other Mahomedans were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with gaming in a house in the native town. They pleaded guilty, and were fined in sums varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 each.

Furious Driving.—Gunnoo Luximon, a cart-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on Thursday at Haines-road, and causing injury to Kaikobad Dinshawjee. He was fined Rs. 10.

The Alfred Dramatic Company.—The Alfred Dramatic Company will perform to-night at the Esplanade Theatre their popular play entitled "The Model Wife." The piece draws large audiences every week, though it has already had a pretty long run.

Gymkhana Sky Races.—Entries for both Tuesday and Saturday's racing close at 6 o'clock this evening, and must be received by the Hon. Secretary at the Gymkhana by that time. All galloways and ponies that were not measured for the 7th Feb. must be measured this morning at the course at 7 a. m. W I T C certificates only will be accepted.

The Parsee Theatrical Company—The farewell performance of the Parsee Theatrical Company takes place at the Gaiety Theatre to-night, when the popular Parsee social play of "Ashlaji and Shirin" will be performed by special, request. It will be preceded by a selection of songs from the two other plays performed this season by the company.

Reported Theft.—Hurbai, a Hindoo woman residing on the third floor of a house in Kolsa-street, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments, currency notes, and cash to the value of Rs. 825-8. The complainant suspects her son-in-law, named Nanjee Jaitharam, of having committed the theft. He had been staying with her for some days, but left for Bhownuggur on Tuesday evening.

Stealing a Cake.—John Lawrence, a Portuguese clerk, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a cake from the eating-house of A. J. D'Almeida, on the Parell-road, on Thursday. The prisoner went to the eating-house under the influence of liquor, and walked away with the cake. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment.

Prince of Wales Purse.—The agent of the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart at Bombay has received a small consignment of purses which are very elegant in appearance and ingenious in contrivance. There is a likeness of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in gold on the obverse of the cover, and on the reverse side, in gold letters, are the words—"Eduljee Pestonjee, sole Agent, Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Bombay, established 1847." The internal arrangements of the purse are not only ingenious, but useful. It contains four compartments for different denominations of coin, one for *cartes de visite*, a note-book, receptacles for railway, postage, and receipt tickets, and a pocket for currency notes.

Extensive Robbery.—Our Bolarum correspondent writes:—"It is no secret now that the robbery of about Rs. 15,000 in cash and jewelry took place at Aurangabad. The money, etc., was in a box lodged in the magazine for safety; but the door of the building was broken open, notwithstanding the men on guard and the sentry, who were a few yards from the magazine. The property belongs to Rissaldar Major Beg Mahomed Khan, of the 2nd Cavalry H. C. The investigation is still going on, and a clue to this daring act is anticipated. A silver box, it is said, was found by Mr. Rose, of the P. W. D., who gave the information, when a hue and cry was made in the lines of the corps by one of the guard.

Fatal Accidents.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Worlee, on the body of Srawan Sowar, aged 40 years. Deceased was a fisherman. On the night of the 22nd inst., while coming down a ladder from the loft of his house, he fell and fractured several of his ribs. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Bhicka Bhewa, aged 35 years. Deceased was a day labourer employed on board the steamship Nerbudda. On the 13th inst., while working on board that vessel, an iron plate fell on his right foot, and seriously injured it. He subsequently died of tetanus. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

An Uninvited Guest.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Balla Shaik, a notoriously bad character, was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Shaik Hassan. It appears that the complainant some time ago gave an entertainment to his friends in a house in Bhendy-bazaar, and while the party was going on the accused, without invitation, entered the room and took a seat in a vacant chair. The other members of the party seeming not to care for the company of the intruder the host endeavoured to eject him. As the accused found he had received a warmer welcome than he expected he snatched a stick out of the complainant's hand, and struck him a violent blow with it on the forehead. He then ran away, and though the police made almost instant search for him he managed to get away to Zanzibar. On his return to Bombay recently he was arrested. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Volunteer Prizes.—Several of the more valuable prizes given for competition among the members of the Bombay Volunteer Corps are now on exhibition at Messrs. Soundy and Co. in the Fort. Among them are the two challenge cups presented to the corps by Captain Wyer. One of the pair, which comes from Messrs. Elkington & Co., is a rich silver-gilt tankard, with a lid, on which is mounted a massive dragon's head, the coils of the body forming a handle at the side and also encircling the base. The other cup is specially interesting as a specimen of the art of the local silversmith, and has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lund and Blockley. It is an elegant loving cup, such as the Livery Companies of London would be proud to include in their famous collections, or it is even worthy of circling at the Mansion House festivities of the Lord Mayor of all the city guilds. The cover is surmounted by an exact reproduction in miniature of the volunteer helmet, complete in every detail, and imitated with such minuteness that the chain is formed of the most delicate silver links. Around the body of the cup are spaces for recording the name of the winning company, and these silver tablets are continued round the blackwood stand. Major Wyer's valuable gifts are both enclosed in appropriate cases, and the loving cup bears on its polished teak cover the monogram of the corps.

EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge, with thanks the following contributions towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Andalusia last Christmas and New Year's days:—

	Rs.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	125
Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co.	100
Daniel Sala, Esq.	100
Assur Veerjee, Esq.	100
Goculbhoy Dovlutram, Esq.	100
Messrs. Glade and Co.	75
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	50
F. Bozzoni, Esq.	50
Ad. Prier de Saone, Esq.	50
C. Th. Meili, Esq.	50
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	50
Messrs. Vurjeevundas and Narrotumdass Madowdass	50
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co.	50
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.	50
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.	25
H. A. Hormarjee Esq.	25
O. S. Pedraza, Esq.	20
T. Tintner, Esq.	50
T. W.	10
T. T.	10
"Sympathy"	10
	Rs. 1,150

Further donations will be thankfully received at the office of the undersigned.

T. TINTNER,
Acting Vice-Consul for Spain.
5, Meadow-street, 27th Feb., 1885.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of this Association was held yesterday in the Free General Assembly's Institute at Kalbadevie at 8 p.m. Mr. Freeborn, president of the Association, took the chair. The meeting was fairly well attended.

In opening the proceedings the chairman briefly addressed the meeting, dwelling upon the opposition the Association met with when it was first started. He said it was a matter of congratulation that it was now a recognized body—recognized by both the Governments of India and Bombay. He read the following letter from His Excellency the Governor:—

Government House, Parel, 19th February, 1885.

Dear Sir,—The Governor desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated 11th December and 14th instant, and to enclose a cheque for Rs. 100 as a donation to the funds of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. His Excellency will be happy to be considered a patron of the Association, the rules and objects of which are so clearly stated in the accompaniments of letter of December 11th that it seems unnecessary for His Excellency to trouble a deputation to wait on him, as suggested in para. 2 of that letter. I regret the delay that has occurred in replying to your communications which has been unavoidably caused by pressure of other business.—Your, &c.,

G. H. R. Hart,
Private Secretary.

W. J. Essai, Esq.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—Proposed by Mr. Rolands, and seconded by Mr. Phillips, that the report and balance sheet be adopted. Proposed by Mr. King, and seconded by Mr. H. Graham, that the anniversary of the Association be celebrated by an *al fresco* entertainment in the Victoria Gardens on a date to be hereafter fixed by a committee. A resolution was also passed appointing the committee and the office-bearers for the current year. Before the meeting dispersed Mr. Thorley, who came from Poona to attend the meeting, spoke of the branch founded there.

The meeting dispersed after the usual vote of thanks.

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

The suit in which Jugmohundas Munguldas, the youngest son of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., claims a partition of the ancestral property alleged to be in the hands of his father, was further proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Justice Scott, at the High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

Muljee Anundjee, a Kopole Banya and a cotton broker living at Bhownuggur, gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's contention that, according to the custom of the caste, the son could enforce a partition of ancestral property in his father's lifetime. When a partition was made all the property, whether ancestral or self-acquired, was divided. If the father was not very old, he took an equal share with the sons; but if he was very old, only a certain portion of the property was set apart for funeral expenses, and the rest was divided among the sons. His own father having had a quarrel with his grandfather, separated, and the latter had to give his son a share of the property. The witness gave a number of other instances of enforced partition.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, the witness said that his younger brother was in possession of writings passed between his father and grandfather on the division of the property. The partition had been made with his grandfather's consent. The witness said that the expenses of his journey to Bombay and back, as well as any losses he might suffer by his stay here, were to be paid. As a broker, his earnings were from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 a year.

Somchand Gopaljee, a Visa Shrimali of Koondla, said he was a dealer in piece-goods and a leading member of his caste. His evidence was similar to that already given by the plaintiff's witness on the question of custom. The witness said that he did not like his father and grandfather to deal sutta in addition to their other business. He had quarrel with them, and fearing that they might squander the family property in speculation, he obtained his own share. The witness then gave some other instances of partition, which he said were common in all the Bania castes.

Being cross-examined, the witness said that about the time of the partition in his case several suits, arising out of his father's dealings in sutta, were pending against his father. But the partition was made after the suits had been settled. The immoveable property was sold when his father sustained losses in his sutta transactions. This was before the partition was made. When a division was made, some fathers, if they were on the wrong side of fifty, did not take their share, but put aside a sum sufficient to defray their funeral expenses. It was not true that his father had wished to divide the property because he had numerous debts.

Pitambar Purshotum, a Kapole Bania, also gave similar evidence as to custom, and gave instances.

How the Complexion is Ruined.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving Soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemis.

HIGH COURT.—February 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

SUIT AGAINST A GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

MOTICHAND PARBHOODAS *vs.* FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA.

In this suit the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant, who is a Government contractor, Rs. 19,132 and Rs. 9,401, the balance due on adjusted accounts.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, for the defendant.

His lordship, after hearing the case, the facts of which have already appeared in this paper, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the sums claimed, with interest and costs.

Mr. Macpherson applied that the costs should be taxed as in a long cause.

Mr. Jardine opposed the application; but his lordship, holding that it was the defendant who had made it a long cause, ordered the costs to be taxed as such.

THE LOWJEE WADIA FAMILY.

Mr. Robert Knight gives some interesting reminiscences of the Lowjee family, and particularly of the two Hormarjee Brothers—Bomanjee and Ardaseer—who started in 1830 the now well-known business house of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee. We take the following from the *Statesman*:—

Some days ago, we had occasion to speak of Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia, who lately retired from the post of master-builder from Her Majesty's Dockyard in Bombay, after a long career therein. We also made mention of the Lowjee family, to which the retiring master-builder belonged. Forty years ago, one of the finest vessels in the Indian waters was the Lowjee Family, while everybody who knows Bombay, knows the family mansion at Parell, called "Lowjee Castle," where so much hospitality has been dispensed for half-a-century, and which belongs to the head of the business house of B. and A. Hormarjee. The heads of the Lowjee family, for forty years were the two brothers, Bomanjee and Ardaseer, who started in 1830. The history of these two brothers is almost a romance. In a small dingy office, almost on the very site were the modern building of the Hormarjees now stands, the two brothers commenced their struggle in life. Their father, though a man of great influence and high connections, and at one time the partner of the first Sir Charles Forbes, seems to have left them nothing, but an unblemished name and good friends. During the memorable trial in the Hormarjee Will case before Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court in Bombay, not very long ago, a circumstance came to light which astonished the financial world. It was that Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee, who was chief architect of the wealth and position of the house, really commenced life with a debt of £100,000. It speaks volumes for his business ability that after giving away large donations to the poor and needy, he left behind him a fortune, the exact amount of which we forget, but the probate duty on which amounted to nearly a lakh of rupees. In 1864 we think, the house became prominent in the financial world by being appointed agents of the Hongkong Bank in Bombay. It was the Dents and Jardines of China, who were instrumental in the selection of the Hormarjees, as agents for the great China Bank; and the result showed that they had neither miscalculated the strength nor the ability of the firm. Some years after, when the Hongkong Bank started their own branch in Bombay, the directors passed a special vote of thanks to Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, "for the ability and integrity with which they had managed the affairs of the Bank during a most critical epoch in Eastern commerce." During the last thirty years, the East India trade has passed through many convulsions, but the credit of the Hormarjees has never been doubted. When Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee, the late head of the house, died, he was known to be a man of enormous wealth, but leaving a large family, it was feared that his fortune would be dissipated. In 1879 he had made a will bequeathing the bulk of his wealth to his second son, the present head of the house, and to this will, he added a codicil, giving him the bulk of his landed estates, including "Lowjee Castle." The will was contested by the widow, and the eldest son of the deceased, to whom was bequeathed but a modest fortune of £20,000. The trial lasted for weeks, and cost £10,000, but Mr. Justice Bayley, in a judgment of great ability, upheld the will, and pronounced it an "eminently just and equitable one."

THE BILASPUR-KATNI RAILWAY.

The *Economist*, in an article on the projected railway from Bilaspur to Katni, says:—

This particular project will tap the great grain-producing tracts of the Central Provinces, which are comprised in the Chhatisghur division. This division has an area of 24,000 miles, with a population of only 128 to the square mile, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil and the regularity of its rainfall. The country is so little developed at present that accurate statistics are only forthcoming regarding 3½ millions of acres. Grain is said to be a glut in the market, and 1 million of acres of first-class wheat soil are awaiting the plough and the stimulus which communication with a market can alone afford. Close by, as distances go in India, lies the sterile and famine-swept country of Bundlekhand, with which the Katni and Bilaspur line will at once communicate. It is said that, under present circumstances, the Chhatisghur country has 250,000 tons of grain to spare, and there is little doubt that its capacity to double this contribution to the export trade would immediately follow the introduction of a line into the district. The progress of the Indian trade in wheat may be measured by the following statement of exports for the last five years, the year in each case ending with the 31st of March, according to the financial year of India:—

	Cwts.
In the year 1879-80	2,195,550
,, 1880-81	7,444,499
,, 1881-82	19,863,520
,, 1882-83	14,152,765
,, 1883-84	20,956,495
For 7 months of 1884	9,807,848

There seems no doubt that the supply of wheat for export for India is considerable. In years of widespread failure, the Chhatisghur Division alone can feed the provinces of Central India and the North-Western Provinces. Its own harvests have never been known to fail, and it is regarded as an unfailing granary for India in seasons of famine, and for the export trade in times of plenty. A line connecting such a district with famine-swept tracts on the one side, and with the ports of India on other sides, may reasonably expect assured traffic. Opinions differ as to the prospects of the wheat trade in the current year. From many causes trade is generally slack, but even in the wheat trade only a brisk development may yet occur. The annual consumption of England is about 25 million quarters, and the average yield of English wheat during the eight years preceding the last season was less than 10 million quarters. With every allowance for the most favourable season, England will always require enormous quantities of wheat, which under proper management, India should help to supply. But to enable it to do so, the native producers and middle men in India must be taught to clean their wheat up to a definite standard. The admixture of foreign matter tempts the Indian ryot or tradesman by the much coveted prospect of an immediate advantage. Something can be done to correct this, but the first requisite is to open out the country. Railways enable the central dealers to supervise the producers, as well as to place the produce of distant markets in the ports of export at a cheaper rate. In the present year the trade with France in wheat has not fallen off to anything like the same extent as it has with the United Kingdom; and the total exports of wheat from India are about equally shared between England and all other countries combined. I do not therefore think that the extreme anticipations of certain writers as to the collapse of the Indian wheat trade are justified. With increased communication there ought to be a brisk revival and it is noticeable that in the present year Bombay and Sindh have exported 7½ million cwts of the wheat which has left India. It is in Bengal that the chief falling-off occurs, and the line now under consideration will have some effect in correcting this tendency towards the West.

That the projected line from Bilaspur to Katni will one day be connected with the Bhopal-Cawnpore line is most probable. It will then stand in the front rank of famine or protective lines. But the modest scheme referred to ought to be able to give a very good account to the shareholders. From Katni to Oomeria a commencement is about to be made by the State. This section will only cost 357,500*l* conventional sterling, and it will connect the coal fields with the various railway systems which radiate from or about Jubbulpore. In the Rewah districts, near Oomeria, there is not only coal, but iron. The iron has been tested, and found suitable not merely for charcoal iron, but for steel manufacture. It is most important that India should produce a new industry, which will relieve the monotony of its agricultural labour. A new channel of industry, independent of the rainfall would rescue idle hands in times of famine, and thus save the waste of power which then occurs. From every point of view, military, commercial, and industrial, a lage extension of railway enterprise is urgently called for at the present moment, and is inevitable. A line, therefore, which will open up the mineral resources of the country, and which combines with this advantage the certainty of a grain traffic and the prospect of a large business in conveying pilgrims from Northern and Central India to Pooree, ought to attract attention in the English market.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The changed tone of the Pope's organ, the *Moniteur de Rome*, with reference to the Irish National party merits special notice and has peculiar significance. This journal has become the warm apologist of Mr. Parnell and his party. It approves his acts and speeches; it says that the miscreants who attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament and the Tower were Fenians, who have nothing whatever in common with the Irish patriots endeavouring, by legal and Parliamentary means, to secure the political and social amelioration of Ireland; and it asserts that it would be a cruel injustice to confound the Fenianism of the dynamitards with the National Irish movement, or to render the appeals of the one party responsible for the abominable attempts of the other.

Printing, a few days ago, portions of that speech of Mr. Parnell in which he said (I quote from the *Moniteur's* translation) that it was not in the power of any man to arrest the march of a nation, and that no one had the right to say to Ireland "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," the *Moniteur* remarks that it would be seen that Mr. Parnell was using every effort to keep the Irish movement on legal and constitutional grounds. This approval of his utterances in open advocacy of the disruption of the British Union and Kingdom was printed on the same page on which another column was filled with telegrams reporting the attempts to blow up the House of Commons and the Tower.

The *Moniteur* certainly says that the explosions would excite a feeling of horror and indignation throughout the civilized world. It also says that Catholic Ireland will remain faithful to the voice of her priests and her bishops and repudiate all connivance with the party of dynamite and assassination. Exactly so; but the priests and bishops do not remain faithful to the voice of the Pope, or at any rate to the voice that spoke on the 11th of May, 1883, in the circular addressed by the Holy See to the Irish bishops. Apparently, judging from the *Moniteur de Rome*, it is the Pontiff and not the Irish Episcopate that has submitted.

The bishops were summoned to Rome to confer with the Pope and the Propaganda on Irish matters, and to receive the Pope's commands. Their coming was postponed until last autumn, then until Christmas, and then again until next Easter. But shortly before they were to have left for Rome last autumn a meeting of the hierarchy was held in Dublin, at which, on the proposal of Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, a resolution was carried unanimously intrusting the question of Catholic education to the Irish Parliamentary party led by Mr. Parnell. That was one of the chief questions to be discussed and decided in Rome. The deciding it in Ireland was an act of defiance to the Holy See. It was equivalent to saying, and, no doubt, was intended to say, before coming to Rome, "That, Holy Father, is our programme; we accept no other." And it would seem that the Pope has yielded—perhaps I ought to say has been convinced. But the cause of this change is not far to seek. Last winter Leo XIII. displayed considerable temper because Mr. Errington's missions was not raised to the rank of an official one. In conferring a red hat on Archbishop MacCabe the Pope considered that he had made such concessions towards England as merited the sending of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Rome. The *Moniteur de Rome* says:—

"England has already experienced the efficacy of the co-operation of the Church and the Papacy in the Irish question, and the more she relies upon those precious influences the more she will contribute to the establishing of social peace and internal security at home."

The word "more" in this paragraph has a very perceptible significance. Upon it the whole meaning turns. If England would only rely more on the Vatican social peace and internal security would be sooner established. The re-establishment of those blessings must of course include the cesation of dynamite outrages, and it necessarily follows therefore, that the Vatican could do more to put an end to them if England would do more on her port. It is simply a question of more of that which the Vatican has always asked; and more will ever be needed to content its pretensions until a final submission makes the giving of more impossible. There is, besides, a slight ring of mensee in the last paragraph quoted; but the Vatican must remember that even if Mr. Errington were Minister Plenipotentiary it would require no more than the stroke of a pen to recall him, and active sympathy on the part of the Vatican with Mr. Parnell and his friends would make that stroke imperative. The *Moniteur*, as I have said, tells us that England has already experienced the efficacy of the co-operation of the Vatican in the Irish question. It is very much open to question how far, if at all, that co-operation has been efficacious. But, be that as it may, the Vatican has also experienced the friendly co-operation of England in matters connected with Gibraltar and India and in other directions. The Vatican has great need of England's good will. Mr. Errington's business in Rome this winter has had far more to do with matters in which the interests of the Holy See are concerned, than with those in which England is concerned, and the Vatican would do well to remember this in time.

NEWSPAPER STRIKE IN VIENNA.

A **strike** of a novel kind has just astonished the Vienna public week. No newspaper contained any parliamentary report. A deputy, Herr Schonerer, who (the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says) is notorious rather than famous, rose during Thursday's sitting, and moved in most insulting terms that all journalists should be in future excluded from the lobbies of the House, his avowed reason for this action being that the newspapers published false reports of the proceedings, and that deputies were subjected to much annoyance by the "lobbyists." The correspondent continues:—

He threatened that if the House did not agree to his motion he would take the law into his own hands and forcibly expel them—a thing Herr Schonerer would be by no means unlikely to do, as he is a man of violent temper. Furthermore, he is one of the leaders of the anti-Semitic party, and this, of course, explains his hatred of the Vienna press, which not only opposes his doctrines—and naturally enough, considering that a large proportion of Vienna journalists and newspaper proprietors are Jews—but consistently refuses to report his violent and, for the most part, exceedingly foolish speeches. The President of the Reichsrath, Dr. Smolka, accepted the motion, and promised that the inconvenience complained of should be stopped, and orders have since been issued forbidding all reporters and "lobbyists" from entering the corridors of the House. Yesterday morning the reporters sent a deputation to Dr. Smolka asking for reparation for the insults heaped upon them by Herr Schonerer and requesting the rescission of the decree prohibiting them access to the lobbies. At the opening of yesterday'o sitting, Dr. Smolka, addressing the House, said that his attention had been called to some insulting expressions employed by Herr Schonerer yesterday during the course of his speech on the motion in question, and he therefore felt called upon to censure that gentleman for his unseemly conduct. He then mentioned that he had been requested by the parliamentary staffs of the different papers to withdraw the order he had issued forbidding others than members to use the lobbies, and stated that he found himself unable to accede to this request, but had set apart for the use of those journalists who desired to have intercourse with members a room in another part of the building, and which, I may mention, would be absolutely useless for the purposes of the press, which mainly consist in obtaining from members information as to the proceedings of the various Parliamentary Committees, which information it is here allowed to make public. In consequence of this decision a meeting was held last evening of the editors and parliamentary reporters of all the prominent Vienna and provincial papers, and of the correspondents of foreign papers, at which it was unanimously resolved to ignore the proceedings of Parliament, and to make no mention of the names of any members of the House until the present obnoxious decree is rescinded, and, by way of enforcing this, the evening papers for the first time contain no record of yesterday's parliamentary proceedings. The strike resulted on Tuesday in complete victory for the press. Herr Smolka has written a letter to the Press Committee, intimating that he has censured Herr Schonerer, who offered the insult to a reporter which led to the strike; and further states that the Bureau of the Chamber, after taking into consideration the reporters' demands, resolved to grant them. All the corridors necessary for maintaining intercourse between the deputies and the representatives of the press are to be free to the latter. In fact, the *status quo* has been restored, with some few immaterial restrictions, evidently designed to prevent other than actual press-men from taking advantage of the concession. At a meeting of editors, reporters, and correspondents held on Tuesday, it was resolved to accept Herr Smolka's communication, and to send a reply thanking him for his communication.

RUSSIA IN 1884.

The Russian *Novoe Vremya* reviews the year of 1884 in a series of articles, in which the affairs of the empire as a whole are described as being considerably better than they have been for some years past. The maintenance of order, the establishment of better control over the administration, and the regained dignity of the organs of Government have been specially marked in the past year. The commission for the reform of local administration has counted among its members not only those who advocate the centralization of power, but the delegates of the self-governing party have been invited to all the deliberations. One of the great reforms marking, 1884, is that of the Russian Universities, although it will be a long time before the benefits are fully appreciated. New statutes for ecclesiastical seminaries and academies have been made, and attempts have been made to increase the influence of the clergy in secular schools. A special commission has been preparing a scheme for the establishment of a system of technical schools such as are common in Sweden. Measures regulating the employment of children in factories have also been legalized. Among administrative reforms the establishment of the government in the Amur district and the incorporation of Poland in the empire in matters concerning the organization of the affairs of the peasants, are the most important. Curiously enough the financial position has considerably improved in spite of the continued commercial and industrial depression. The experiment of building State railways having proved too expensive, the construction of the line Novorossisk, Rostoff-Vladikavkas will be conceded to a private company. Recent legal actions against banks have shown that the legislation concerning them is in need of a radical reform. The St. Petersburg maritime canal has been completed, the port of Batoum is now in the course of development, the canals between the basins of the Obi and the Jenissey are progressing.

GENERAL NEWDIGATE ON THE SOUDAN WAR.

An interesting ceremony was witnessed on Feb. 2 by a large concourse of spectators at the Western Heights Gymnasium at Dover, when Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern District, presented the York and Lancaster Regt. with the bronze cross awarded by the Khedive for services in the last campaign in the Soudan; also several medals for good conduct. Major-Gen. Newdigate was accompanied by Col. Sir Cromer Ashburnham, who succeeded General Sir Herbert Stewort as assistant quartermaster-general of the South-Eastern District, Col Eteson, assistant adjutant general, and the rest of his staff, with Mrs. Newdigate and several ladies and gentlemen. After inspecting the ranks, the general said the duty he had to perform was one of the most agreeable which fell to the lot of a general officer. In the first place, he had to distribute medals awarded for irreproachable character in the army. They were better acquainted than he was with the difficulties and temptations which lie in the way of soldiers, especially in the early part of their career. This very difficulty made it all the more honourable to those men who had succeeded in becoming entitled to the decorations. He could assure them that the knowledge that they had to lead a steady and exemplary life as required by the Queen's regulations made his task all the more agreeable. The qualities which were most important in the solcies were courage and bravery. Soldiers required courage at home to resist temptation and to keep them in the right course, just as much as they required courage in the field of battle. The York and Lancaster Regt. had long been distinguished for its number of good-conduct men. He might instance the year 1883, when, on his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught visiting Aden on his way to India, this battalion had the honour of furnishing a guard of honour of 100 men, who were nearly all men with good-conduct badges on their arms. The duke was particularly struck with this when he went down the ranks, and he complimented the regiment not only on the number of good-conduct men in it, but also on the fine physique and soldier-like bearing of the men. At that time there were 426 men in the regiment wearing good-conduct badges out of a total strength of 580 all ranks (hear, hear). There were now also nine soldiers in the battalion wearing the medal awarded by her Majesty for distinguished and valiant conduct in the field—(applause)—and this brought him to the second part of his duty, which was to present the battalion with the Bronze Cross, granted by the Khedive to those regiments who took part in the last Egyptian campaign in the Soudan. In distributing the medals which her Majesty awarded them a short time ago, he reviewed the conduct and bravery displayed by this regiment in the battles of El Teb and Tamai, and also referred to the difficulties and hardships which they underwent in that short but brilliant campaign (hear, hear). Their deeds in that campaign would be recorded in history, and they would add lustre to the honours gained by British arms (applause). At the present moment all their thoughts were concentrated on that gallant band under General Sir Herbert Stewart in the Soudan. He was quite sure all present heartily rejoiced at the victories which had been achieved. They could sympathise with their brothers and comrades in arms who were now fighting with a numerous, a valiant, and a fanatical foe in the desert. In expressing his own feelings with regard to the campaign in the Soudan he believed he was re-echoing the feelings of every soldier in the British army—namely, that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to be ordered off tomorrow to the Soudan to lend a helping hand to their comrades who were so gallantly fighting there. The general then presented the medals.

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

EXAMINATION OF CUNNINGHAM.

John Gilbert Cunningham was further charged before Sir James Ingham, in the Extradition Court at Bow Street, on Feb. 2, with being concerned in and causing an explosion at the Tower of London on Jan. 24. Mr. Poland, instructed by Mr. Cuff, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Pollard, solicitors to the Treasury, prosecuted; and Mr. William Henry Quilliam, solicitor, of Liverpool, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Poland said that he should give a narrative of the case as he believed it would be afterwards proved by witnesses who would be called. The prisoner had been in America, according to his own account, for some years. In November last he came to England by a vessel called the Adriatic. He landed at Liverpool, and then went to a small hotel kept by Mr. Stock, of 31 Robert Street, in that town. He stayed there a short time, and it was believed that he next came to London. Either on Dec. 23 or 24 he was at Broad Street Railway Station in the City, and undoubtedly on the 24th a large American trunk was in his possession. On that day he undoubtedly had a trunk at the railway station. Before he took it away from the station, between twelve and 1 o'clock, he went to the house, 30 Great Prescot Street, which is in Whitechapel, and within a quarter of an hour's walk of the Tower. He saw the landlady, and asked her if he could have a room there. The rent was agreed upon at 5s, and he took the third floor front room, and arranged with the landlady that he would go and fetch his luggage. About three o'clock he was back at Broad Street Station, there got a cab, and took to 30 Great Prescot Street the American trunk and his bag, which were taken from the cab and carried up to the room on the third floor. He appeared to be very frank, and offered the key of the room to the landlady. She said it was his room, and that he could keep the key. The box was locked, and he kept the key of the room. He continued to live there, and it appeared that Mrs. Cannon, the landlady, did not at first ask his name; but on Sunday, Dec. 28, she asked him, and he replied, "Oh! well—Mr. Gilbert." "What are you?" Mrs. Cannon asked in a friendly conversation, to which he replied, "A traveller." He remained there, paying a week's rent in advance, until Jan. 14. It would be found beyond all question that while he was living there the American trunk was taken away, and there was substituted a black box, which the prisoner brought in Whitechapel for 7s. or 7s. 6d. It was brought to his lodgings and his clothes were put into it, and the American trunk disappeared. He had stated to the landlady the day before he left (Jan. 14) that the box in the room did not belong to him, but to a friend. He said, "If he should come for it tell him I shall not be long: I am going to buy a smaller one;" and he did buy a smaller one. To prove that the trunk was taken away, when the landlady went to the room the next morning the trunk was not there, but the black box had been substituted. On Jan. 14 the prisoner left his lodgings in Great Prescot Street, but gave his landlady no reason for leaving, and did not tell her where he was going. Next he was found in the same neighbourhood, a very few minutes' walk from Great Prescot Street. On Jan. 12 he went to 32 Scarborough Street, and said he wished to see a room that was to be let there. He paid 2s. deposit and engaged the room which was on the groundfloor, over the kitchen. He stated that he would come on the following morning, Jan. 13 He did not come on that day, but on the 14th, the very day he had left Great Prescot Street. He brought with him a black box and bag. At Scarborough Street he had a door-key, and could go in and out as he pleased. Mrs. Moore, the landlady, asked where he had been lodging previously. He said at Mrs. Cannon's, at Great Prescot Street; and when asked why he had left, said that the bed-room did not suit him. When asked what he was he said that he had been looking for a clerk's situation as he had been in some stores and had given it up. There would be evidence that when he was living in this neighbourhood before Jan. 24 he had been to the Tower. On Saturday, the 24th, he went somewhere between twelve and one from Scarborough Street and afterwards to the Tower. Saturday was a free day there, and a man having taken his ticket at the bottom of the steps would go up in the ordinary course to St. John's Chapel, and, having got there, would proceed into the armoury, which is also known as the banqueting-hall, and in which are stored Martini-Henry rifles and other arms. In the adjoining room there was old armour, and any man could wander about there and would have an opportunity of waiting until a convenient time came for depositing a machine which would explode and do damage. He (Mr. Poland) had had the advantage of going over the place, and there was no doubt that a person quietly waiting about would have an opportunity of doing as he had described and of lighting a fuse which would cause the machine to do its work. The spot where the machine had evidently been placed was very narrow, and people under ordinary circumstances would not observe any thing that might have been placed there. The prisoner was undoubtedly at the Tower at the time of the explosion, which took place as near as could be at two o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner was seen at the Tower before the explosion took place. A boy who along with a friend was among the visitors, noticed something smoking of the floor. He thought somebody had lighted a pipe and thrown down the fuzee; but shortly afterwards the explosion occurred, and both boys found themselves injured as did also two women, who were thrown down, and piles of rifles were hurled on the top of them. Within four minutes after the explosion took place the order was given to close the gates, and all the visitors were required to give an account of themselves. It was stated that the prisoner had passed through the armoury and was going up some steps at the time of the explosion; but Mr. Poland thought the evidence would show that he had gone through several rooms, and when stopped was near to the drilling-ground. Supposing the prisoner to have been guilty of causing the explosion, it was evident that he would not have hurried away, for fear of raising suspicion. The names and addresses of the visitors were then taken, and all satisfactorily accounted for themselves except the prisoner, who would say nothing about himself except that he had come to London to look for a situation. He admitted that he had been to America for about five years, and had come back to England in the Adriatic, under the name of Gilbert, while he had lived in Great Prescot Street under the name of Dalton. He also said he had been in Liverpool, and it was found to be true that, after he landed there from America, he had lodged with man named Stock, at 31 Robert Street. The next thing found out was that the large American trunk which he had formerly had in his possession was missing, and on being asked what had become of it he denied that he had ever had such an article. He was told that he was known to have purchased a black box while in Scarborough Street to take the place of the American trunk, and was asked what he had packed his clothes in when he came there if he never had such a box. He replied that he had put his things in a wrapper. They fortunately had, however, found the cabman, who would speak as to the prisoner having had an American trunk, which was put into his room. Since the last hearing the police had searched the prisoner's effects, and on looking through the things in the black box Inspector Jarvis saw fall from one of a pair of socks a small detonator, which was handed to Colonel Majendie, who pronounced it suitable for the explosion of dynamite. He said that although not exactly the same make, it was like the detonators found not long ago at the Nudgate Hill, Paddington, and Charing Cross stations. The material matter for the attention of the magistrate was the disappearance of the American trunk and the discovery of the detonator in the black box, in which there was not a scrap of writing. The case against the prisoner was that he had given no name of any person who knew him, nor any account of what he had been doing here. He took up his residence near the Tower, with which place he made himself acquainted by means of the "Guide to the Tower" found in his box. He was present in the Tower at the time of the explosion, and a detonator was found in his possession by which such an explosion might be brought about. Mr. Poland then went on to say that under the 24th and 25th Vict., cap. 97, sec. 9, the prisoner if guilty, was liable to penal servitude for life, while under the provisions of the Explosives Act of 1883 he was liable to the same punishment. The prisoner would also be charged under the 3rd and 4th sections of the same statute, by which a person, if found in the unlawful possession of materials by which life might be endangered, would be liable to twenty years' or fourteen years' penal servitude. The prisoner would also be charged under the 12th Geo. III. cap. 24, by which any one maliciously firing, injuring, or destroying any munition of war in royal buildings was liable on conviction to be sentenced to death. It ought to be known that that Act still remained in force, and that when such cruel acts as these explosions were carried out, by which the lives of innocent women and children were endangered, it was a question whether the perpetrators when caught should not be dealt with as if guilty of high treason instead of what was popularly known as treason-felony, so that the highest penalty of the law might be inflicted upon them. It was idle in this case to affect not to see that what was done to the Tower was part of the same conspiracy which had existed for years for the purpose of subverting the Queen's authority and intimidating the Houses of Parliament. Such acts had been held by the judges at the Central Criminal Court in the case of Gallagher, and by Mr. Justice Stephen at Liverpool, to be acts of war, which amounted to high treason in the persons who perpetrated them. Some persons underrated the gravity of these matters, and he therefore thought the law on the subject should be known; and in the end he hoped that by its calm, just, and firm administration these outrages would be put a stop to. Mr. Poland concluded by saying that at the close of the evidence he should ask the magistrate to commit the prisoner to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Winifred Cannon was then called. She said that she lived at 30 Great Prescot Street, Whitechapel. She had some rooms to let, and on the day before Christmas the prisoner called and engaged a room for a week, the rent to be 5s. After engaging the room he said that he would go and fetch his luggage. In the afternoon he drove up in a cab, and took into the house a large brown box and a bag, which he carried to his room. When he was going out some time afterwards she asked him to lock the door of his room. He did so, and offered to leave the key with her. He returned in the evening, and nothing particular happened till Sunday. Dec. 28, when she reminded him that he had not told her his name. He said that his name was Gilbert, that he came from Liverpool, and that he was a traveller. He paid his rent in advance, and left on Jan. 14. The witness then confirmed counsel's statement as to the brown box. On the 13th he brought home the black box and on the following Wednesday the brown box had disappeared from his room. She saw nothing in his conduct that was suspicious.

James Bacon, a cabdriver, said that on Dec. 24 he was engaged at the Broad Street Terminus of the North London Railway by a man whom hedrove to Great Prescot Street. The man had an American trunk and a small bag. The witness described the box as a brown American trunk with an oval top. He could not recognise the man who hired him.

Mrs. Sarah Moore, of 32 Scarborough Street, Whitechapel, said the prisoner engaged a room at her house on Jan. 12, and said he was a Liverpool man. He took possession of the room on the following Wednesday, bringing with him the bag produced. He gave the name of Dalton. She gave him a latchkey. He went out and returned; and afterwards the witness saw a black box in his room. He paid his rent in advance. The witness described the prisoner's movements while at her house, until Saturday the 24th ult. On that day he went out in the morning; he returned between twelve and one, but went out again in a few minutes, and the witness saw no more of him until he was in custody. In cross-examination. the witness said that the prisoner made no secret of where he had been living; and she could enter his room whenever she liked.

Inspector Frederick Jarvis, who was present at the prisoner's examination at the Tower, said he made the following statement:—"I came from Liverpool. I lived at 28 or 31 Robert Street, at the house of a man named Stock, and worked at the Canada and Alexandra Docks as a labourer. I had been there about four months. I came from New York in the Adriatic, and had lodged with a Mrs. Crimmans, 194 Franklin Street, New York. While I was there I worked at Morgan's Dock in West Street, and for the Pennsylvania Railway Company as freight-handler. I was in America about five years." He gave the name of James George Gilbert. The witness telegraphed to the Liverpool police, and then, accompanied by another police officer, went to 32 Scarborough Street, and found the black box and brown bag produced. He opened the box with a key he had received. It contained clothes and other things, but no letters or documents. It was not then thoroughly examined. Subsequently the prisoner was brought to the house in a cab, and was then taken to Leman Street police-station. Here a telegram was received from Liverpool showing that the prisoner's statements were not correct. He told the prisoner that his statements about his movements in Liverpool were untrue. He replied, "I don't care what they say. What I have said is true." The witness said, "We have also inquired at Scarborough Street, and the landlady is positive you gave the name of Dalton, and did not mention Gilbert." He replied, "I don't care what she says. I gave my name as Gilbert but she called me Dalton, I did not think it worth while to correct her." Later on the witness said, "We have inquired at Great Prescot Street, and the landlady, Miss Cannon, states that when you arrived on Christmas Ere you had with you a large brown American trunk and a hand-bag, and that you afterwards told her that the trunk belonged to a friend of yours whom you expected might call for it; and that is the reason you gave her for purchasing the black box you now possess." The prisoner then said: "If she says that she is lying. I never had but the one trunk, and that is the one I have now." Sergeant White fetched the box and the bag from Scarborough Street to the station. The prisoner was taken to Scotland Yard. On Sunday his clothes were searched, and on his shirt was found written with marking-ink the name Glennon. The prisoner said he bought the shirt in Hudson Street, New York, and did not know the name was there. The following day the box and bag were opened at Leman Street Station by Inspector Abberline, and their contents carefully examined. The prisoner had a large quantity of property for a man of his assumed position. At the bottom of the box the witness found a small copper tube containing some white substance and called Mr. Abberline's attention to it. He was undoing a pair of socks and shaking them when he found the tube. Besides that there were some pen-holders and various things. The tube was produced and identified by the witness. A memorandum book, with leaves torn out, was also found, and a "Guide to the Tower" was found by Abberline.

Inspector Abberline, recalled, said that he took from the prisoner three keys, and with two of them opened the box and bag. After he had given evidence in the case last week he went to Leman Street Station with Inspector Jarvis. They found the copper tube produced.

Dr. Dupre, Professor of Chemistry at the Westminster Hospital, said that the tube referred to by Inspector Abberline was a copper detonator, and at the base a flying eagle was stamped. It was charged with a mixture of chlorate of potassium and fulminate of mercury—the ordinary mixture with which detonators were charged. These detonators were practically used for nothing else except to explode the dynamite and gun-cotton and explosives of a similar kind. To explode the detonator a fuse would be pushed into the top of it, and pinched on to it so as to nip the fuse. Then the fuse, if lighted, would gradually burn down until it came to the detonator; and of course the fuse could be regulated as to time. There were other modes of exploding detonators by acids being made to act on their contents. The detonator produced looked exactly as if it had been nipped on a fuse.

The prisoner was remanded until Feb. 9.

The solicitor for the prisoner made an application to the magistrate to be allowed to have an interview with Cunningham. Sir James Ingham said he had received from the Home Secretary the most peremptory orders not to allow any one to see the prisoner; on no account whatever must any one communicate with him or approach near to where he was. When the prisoner was remanded the police van was drawn up in the yard. Large numbers of persons had congregated on the housetops and at the windows of the building around, and when the preparations for the prisoner's departure were made policemen were drawn out to line the roads.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

THIS being really a holiday with the native merchants, the first of the Holi, besides being mail day, transactions have been extremely few and our markets mostly quiet and unchanged.

From London Consols come unaltered at 98⅜, but Indian securities show a distinct, improvement, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan being ⅛, 4 per cent Rupee paper ⅜, and 4½ per cent. ½ higher. The Bank of England return exhibits a reduction of 1 per cent. in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities but the position otherwise is doubtful, a word in Reuter's telegram having been mutilated in transmission.

In the London General Produce markets no change is reported, but we learn from private sources that the protective duty in France on foreign wheat of 3 francs per 100 kilos has been made law. This tax, amounting as it does to about 15 per cent. on the present value of Indian wheat, will ; to begin with ; check business here materially. Ultimately the result no doubt will prove adverse to France herself as it simply resolves itself into taxing the general inhabitants of the country for the benefit of the agricultural classes, but for a time it puts a large customer for our wheat out of the market.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm,the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot quotations give an advance of 1-16d. in Good Broach and Fine Dhollera, and Fine Ginned Broach to arrive, March April shipment, has been sold at 5 13-16d. per lb., an improvement of 1-16d. on the previous day. The risk, however, is quite confined to Surats, as Americans to arrive are 1-64d. lower all round. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are quoted 1-16 cent higher at 111, but futures have declined 6 points to 11·72 cents per lb. for June shipment. Slightly larger receipts at the ports are doubtless the cause of this, the comparison being as follows :—

	1885.	1884.	1883
Thursday's receipts	12,000	8,000	15,000
Six days ,, ...	41,000	57,000	107,00
Total since 1st Sept.	4,355,000	4,286,000	4,871,000

The tone of the Cotton market in Bombay to-day has been decidedly, quieter partly on account of the Holi, but mainly owing to the home advices. Sellers would probably accept a reduction of Re. 1 per candy, but this does not bring out buyers for export, as they find that any attempt to get higher rates in the European markets simply stops business. Quotations are :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready......	Rs. 162	Rs. 171	Rs. 179
Omras, ,, ...	,, 196	,, 202	,, 209
Broach, March......	,, 228	..	
Dholleras, April....	,, 200	,, 205	,, 211

WHEAT is very dull, but not quotably lower, and Seeds we also call dull, and unchanged.

FREIGHTS keep extremely dull with no demand of importance for any port. We call the following current rates :—

	Ready.	Forward. March.	Forward. April.-May
Liverpool.........	28s. 9d.	26s.3d. to 27s. 6d.	25s. to 26s. 3d.
Open Charter........		26s. 3d. no buyers.	
Havre..................		27s. 6d.	
Antwerp	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.	
Marseilles	27s. 6d.	....	
Trieste Venice	31s. 3d.	33s. 9d.	35s.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with an evident weaker. feeling, but in the early part of the day the banks, while reducing their drawing rates 1-32d., would not buy at any reduction except for future delivery. After receipt of the telegram regarding the Silver question in America, however, the 1-32d. decline was also quoted for private paper.

A further shipment of £40,000in Sirver for Calcutta is reported in Reuter's message received this morning making £140,000 for week.

Closing quotations are week as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 7 7-32d. to ¼d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	2·03¾.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at provious rates, say Rs. 96 5-16 for Fours and Rs. 99½ for Fours-and-a-half. In Calcutta the rates are Rs. 96¼ and Rs. 98¾ respectively

SHARES.—The market has nominally been closed to-day,but some small transactions of outside character are reported. Bombay Flour Mills have changed hands at Rs. 610 per share to some extent

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,600	500	all	5 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..........	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India............	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	325

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto ...	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares....	£1	£18	6-0-0	do.	5

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Chaplin, Maj., D. T. A. on leave, from Madras.
Gompertz, Cap., Commt, on duty, from Madras.
Rills, Cap., Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Jubbulpore.

FEBRUARY 27.

Anderson, Surg., on leave medical certificates, Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 26.

Von-Beverhoudt, Major, 17th Regt., N. I. on duty, to Suakim.
Taylor, Major, 17th Regt., N. I. on duty, to Suakim.
Drury, Lieut., 17th Regt., N. I. on duty, to Suakim.
Carbonara, Lieut., 17th Regt., N. I. on duty, to Suakim.
Lyons, Surg-Major., 17th Regt., N. I. on duty to Suakim.
Hudson, Brig. Gen. Staff on duty, to Suakim.
Walcott, Col., Comt Depy on duty, to Suakim.
Cook, Maj., Sy. s.s. G. on duty, to Suakim.
Holmes, Cap, P. Mashall, on duty, to Suakim.
Ramsden, Lieut., Pay Dept., on duty, to Suakim.
Muir, Cap., Staff Corps, on duty, to Suakim.
Spencer, Cap., 17th Regt. N. I. on duty to Suakim.
Traver, 17th Regt., N. I. on duty, to Suakim.
Alpin, Surgeon, T. M. D., on duty to Suakim.
Brooke, Cap., 17th R. N. I., on duty to Suakim.
Showers, Lieut., Staff Corps N. I. on duty, to Suakim.

FEBRUARY 25.

Angelo, Lieut., 9th B. Cav, on duty, to Suakim.
Wheele, Maj., Gen., Staff, on duty. to Suakim.
Robertson, Maj., 9th Beng Cav.,on duty, to Suakim.
Colvin, Lieut, 9th Beng Cav., on duty. to Suakim.
Bonstead, Surg. Maj., on duty, to Suakim.

FEBRUARY 26.

Murse, Lieut., 17th N. I., to join, Sibi.
Wilson, Lieut., 13th B. Inf, to join, Rajkot.
Adye, Cap., 1st Caly. N. C,. to join, Hingoli.

FEBRUARY 27.

Marroit, Lieut., Staff Corps, on Camel transport, to Aden.
Anderson, Cap., Poona Horse, on duty, to Mean Meer.
Wood, Lieut,. 16th N. I. from leave to Baroda.
Vincent. Cap., 2nd C. I. Horse, on furlough to England.
Addison, Surg., from leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Macbay, Maj., Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Anderson, Lieut. 1st N. I., from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 28.

In consequence of the Gymkhana sports taking place this day, Saturday, there will be no Commanding Officer's parade.

The range at Coorla is reserved on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th March next, for the Cadets.

All Cadets going to Coorla from Boree Bunder must be at the station not later than 5-15 a.m., and those from Byculla at 5-25 a.m.

On arrival at Coorla the Cadets will proceed to the tents on the ranges where hot tea and coffee with biscuits and bread and butter will be provided. Those partaking of this refreshment must give their names to the Sergeant Instructors.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C,

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
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(Adjoining National Bank,)
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DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
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IN AID OF THE
BUILDING EXTENSION FUND.
SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1885.
To commence at 9 o'clock punctually.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
THE AMUSING FARCE,
IN ONE ACT,
"UNDER THE ROSE,"
BY
GEORGE ROBERTS.
Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART SECOND.
COX AND BOX
OR
THE LONG LOST BROTHERS.
TRIUMVIRETTA IN ONE ACT.
Adapted to the Lyric Stage from J. Maddison Morton's
BOX AND COX,
BY
F. C. BURNAND.
The Music by SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Overture........................	Orchestra.
Song (Bouncer).................	Rataplan.
Duet (Cox and Bouncer)	Stay Bouncer, Stay.
Song (Box)	Hush-a-bye, bacon—A Lullaby.
Song and Dance (Cox)..........	My Master is punctual.
Trio (Cox, Box and Bouncer)....	Who are you, Sir?
Duet Serenade (Cox and Box)..	The Buttercup.
Romance (Box).................	Three Years ago.
Gambling Duet (Cox and Box)...	Sixes.
Finale	

Books containing the words of the above songs, etc., will be obtainable on the night of the performance.
Price 4 annas each.

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MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription, but under his supervision.

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OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on he two years system
Plain square Piano...... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, ,, or ,, 1,37
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WHITING—BURLAND—February 21, at St. Saviour's Church, Sukkur, James Edward Whiting, Acting Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Sind, to Ada, widow of the late Captain H. Harris Burland, and youngest daughter of the late Lt.-Colonel Stuart-Menteth.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

DUNKERLEY—On board the steamer Peshawur, in the Red Sea, William, second son of Benjamin Dunkerley, Manager of the Anglo-Indian Mill, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLROYD-DOVETON—February 23, at Grassy Banks, Yercand, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of James A. Holroyd-Doveton, of a daughter.

HUGHES—February 21, at Fort, Lahore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H. Hughes, M.D., Medical Staff, of a son.

LOCKE—February 18, at Cochin, the wife of S. Locke, Judge, Appeal Court of Cochin, of a daughter.

UNGER—February 17, at Buldana (Berar), the wife of Charles F. Unger, Inspector of Police, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

IT is to be hoped that the British Government will adhere very strongly indeed to their notification to the French Government that they cannot assent to rice being treated as contraband of war in Chinese seas. The law of nations and the common-sense of mankind alike resent the preposterous claim that France has put forward in this matter. We know that the practice in regard to contraband has varied very greatly amongst different nations and at different times. Some nations have excluded from the definition what others have included, and at no time has the opinion of jurisconsults been unanimous as to what is contraband and what is not. Certain articles have, of course, a standing place in the list. Saltpetre, sulphur, arms, and horses are always included. On the other hand, it has been by no means the universal practice to treat even naval stores and articles of naval construction as contraband. There are treaties in existence by which these are expressly included ; others are silent upon the point. But the invariable rule in regard to provisions has been this :—If they are consigned directly to an enemy's fleet, or sent to a port where the fleet is lying, and in the latter case are such as would be required by ships, and not ordinary articles of import into the port of consignment, their capture produces an analogous effect to that of commissariat trains in the rear of an army. But a general condemnation of rice as contraband of war—and this is the effect of the French decree on the subject—is altogether outside the range of this principle. It is just possible that, if left to take its course, a cargo of rice on the way from Rangoon to Shanghai, for instance, might be used for the provisioning of a Chinese camp or a Chinese man-of-war. But the possibility is of the remotest, and is too trivial to be taken into account. If the French would boldly launch something after the manner of the Berlin Decrees, prohibiting commercial dealings with the Chinese, we should understand them. They are aiming at something of the sort, only they do not honestly avow it. The necessities of war cannot reasonably be pleaded in justification of this absurd decree. What, then, is the pretext for it ? A general assault on the commerce of the Chinese seas is what they appear to have proposed to themselves. And this is so lawless, and so unjustifiable, that it is the bounden duty of the British Government to meet it with uncompromising resistance.

THE paper on the Agricultural Resources of India which Mr. Buck recently read before the Society of Arts was useful and informing in itself, but perhaps more useful in initiating discussion. The first service that it did was to remind the public that we have once more in India an Agricultural Department, and that it is something more than a revival of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture which in a moment of injudicious and unsystematic economy was abolished by Lord Lytton's Government. Mr. Buck, like the Provincial Directors of Agriculture who are working on the same lines with him, promises to have more to tell a year hence than he has to-day. He is at the head of what is in many respects a new department, charged with a new work, of which, as we showed in reviewing Mr. Ozanne's report for the Bombay Presidency, little more than the beginnings are yet to be seen. The Department, which will henceforth perform the work of a permanent settlement establishment, and which will each year add to the store of agricultural information, is scarcely as yet in full working order. When it is, as the first-fruits of a reform inaugurated at the suggestion of the Famine Commission, Mr. Buck promises a deluge of statistical information to whoever seeks for it. In the meantime, public interest in Indian agriculture is not likely to be the less keen, because the information which the Director of the Department has made available is descriptive rather than statistical. He gave his audience an interesting and picturesque lesson in the physical geography of India, and discoursed so eloquently upon the incidence of our rainfall that some of those who heard him must have thought that even the monsoon has its pleasant side. He told of the struggle for life which the cultivating millions of this country have to sustain ; of populations who give their labour for the smallest return it is possible to conceive, constituting a vast human machine which is cheaper in its working than it is possible for any machine of steam and iron to be ; of the sad sights which meet the traveller's eye in times of drought. And then he discussed the methods chosen for removing and mitigating the ills under which the peasantry of India live—of railways for the distribution of produce and food ; of canals for irrigating dessicated lands ; of improvements in the instruments and the modes of tillage, of migration and immigration as means of relieving the pressure of population upon overcrowded tracts. In all this there was little room for novelty in treatment or suggestion. Mr. Buck was probably content if he was able to satisfy himself that he had awakened an interest in an aspect of Indian life and policy in which the public at home has hitherto shown the smallest concern. And, moreover, a prudent Departmental director knows better than to be too daringly suggestive in regard to matters that come within the range of his responsibility.

In the discussion that followed the reading of Mr. Buck's paper a wide extent of ground was covered. The value of model farms was called into question, perhaps not more unsparingly than some official reporters upon this method of teaching the native cultivator "how to do it" have done. The recognition by one speaker of the fact that in many points we have as much to learn from the Indian agriculturist as he has to learn from us was one of the sensible incidents in the discussion. People are beginning to learn that the Indian agriculturist is in many respects in need not so much of knowledge as of the means of applying it, and that he is not always as unskilful in his methods as he has been supposed to be. For a long time, for instance, much was made of the wastefulness of burning manure, and then applying it to the land in the form of ashes. This, however, has been proved by experiment to be by no means the serious cause of impoverishment of the soil which it was supposed to be ; it is a question, indeed, whether in the second year soil fertilized by the ashes of burnt manure is not more productive than that upon which fresh manure has been laid. In this matter, as in many others, the Indian peasant does the best that he can against adverse circumstances. It is scarcely reasonable to call him wasteful when he uses for fuel that which, in other lands, is applied directly to the soil. In doing this he often takes the only course which, through the stringency of forest laws, in their main purpose highly beneficial, is open to him. And so it is that the wonderful advice that is sometimes given to the Indian cultivator is of about as much practical value as would be an injunction to him to build for himself a marble palace. He is told that he could double the yield of his land if only he would give it a liberal dressing with the nitrates or the superphosphates, and that if he would only use English implements he would farm profitably. So, no doubt, he would, but seeing that the bulk of the Indian cultivators get their living off five-acre holdings it is not easy to see where the money for these is to come from, at any rate until some sound and beneficial system of agricultural credit is in operation. This lies at the root of our difficulties, and until some means of dealing with it has been put in operation it seems absurd to tell of what steam ploughs have done in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, to point out what grand results would flow from higher farming, or to ask why it is that on all hands people are lamenting a deterioration in the quality of Indian cattle.

The references to irrigation that were made during the discussion may have caused some little surprise to those who, a few years ago, were so thoroughly impressed with it as a panacea for the agricultural ills of India that Lord Salisbury found it necessary to tell a deputation which waited upon him that water could not after all be got to run up-hill. Sir James Caird pointed out that there is a great distinction between the efficiency of canal irrigation in the north of India and in the south. A system of irrigation which leaves a deposit of unfertilizing sand upon the land that it waters is worth much less than the money that is paid for it. The services that may be done to India by migration and emigration were discriminatingly pointed out. Sir Hugh Low's plea for free emigration from India to the Straits Settlements is, however, open to some definite objections. Emigration, indeed, is free enough. There is no restriction upon the entrance of Indian coolies into the Settlements ; the only result of recent legislation is to prevent their migration to the colonies of other Powers with whom the Government of India has no convention, or to neighbouring Asiatic States not under British protection. But no one looks to emigration as a solution of the great problem with which Mr. Buck had endeavoured to deal. Assam was pointed to as affording abundant opportunity for relieving the pressure upon over-populated districts of India. It would have been interesting to have heard from Mr. Buck or Sir James Caird something about recent experiments in agricultural colonization which, if they could only be repeated on a large scale, would give the promise of larger and more beneficial results than schemes of emigration to the Straits, or Australia, or Mauritius. A good deal is heard just now about the rights of the Bengal zemindars. We wish as much could be heard of their enterprize in undertakings such as that upon which a Parsee capitalist in the neighbourhood of Surat has been engaged. There is no lack of capital in the provinces under the zemindari *régime*, at any rate ; why is it that there is so little enterprise ? Mr. Buck, as a prudent official, wisely abstained from a reference to that branch of the subject. But when one great requisite for the agricultural amelioration of India is the application of more capital to the soil, people instinctively turn their eyes in that direction, and regret that those who have the means of carrying out experiments of this nature have held back from a promising work.

THE departure of Dr. Henry Blanc for Europe, takes from our midst a conspicuous and popular citizen, and deprives the city and the medical profession of the services of a man of great experience and reputation. During his long residence in Bombay the arduous duties which devolved upon him as surgeon of the European General Hospital, and as a general practitioner in great request, did not prevent him from devoting much of his time, and his vivacious intelligence, to the general interests of the city. He was an active member of the Corporation and of the Town Council. The value of his services in advancing the cause of sanitation, and in other important matters, was warmly acknowledged at the last meeting of that body. His colleagues will miss his frank and genial presence, and his readiness in debate and repartee. Dr. Blanc leaves for Europe to-morrow in the Italian mail-steamer, it being his intention to spend the year's furlough which he takes preliminary to his retirement, in Florence. Popular alike with the European and the native communities, the good wishes of all classes will attend Dr. and Mrs. Blanc in their new home.

LOCAL PARLIAMENTS.

A MOVEMENT has been growing up in our midst to which so far too little attention has been paid, and of which many worthy citizens are even quite unaware. This is the movement called "Local Parliaments," which promises to become an educational machine of national proportions for instructing politically thoughtful members of the community, and thus creating a public opinion worthy the freedom of the English people. The movement is in truth the legitimate outcome, the necessary corollary of the popular victories of 1832 and 1867, and to make light of these amateur parliaments is to treat the source of a river as of no importance to the people living on its lower reaches, and to ask no questions, when we find it a big stream, as to whence the water came. Speeches in Parliament, it has been said, never really influence divisions ; speeches on the hustings never determine an election. By the time public discussion has developed such ripe fruit, the forces engaged have grown too strong to be controlled. But when new ideas are beginning to work in the minds of thinking men, when they are still the subject of public discussion on their merits only, and not yet entangled with the personal ambitions and selfish interests which rapidly gather about proposals distinctly formulated and already in the sphere of practical politics—then is the time at which they ought to be the most interesting for far-sighted observers.

The orders of the day of Local Parliaments will give abundant evidence to show that where men talk about those things that really interest them, and bring forward motions that represent real opinions, and not merely some complicated intrigue of the moment, many questions which the newspapers have not yet begun to deal with seriously are really afloat in men's minds, and the proposals connected with them working steadily onward towards the shores of practicability. In the debates of many Local Parliaments we may listen already to the arguments for and against great measures that may take the world at large by surprise a few years hence, when they are suddenly found to have passed over, apparently in a moment, from the region of the extravagant to the region of the inevitable. When the history of this century comes to be written, not the least important thing for the English historian to chronicle will be that as a complement to the Reform Acts which placed the Government of the nation in the hands of the people, there were established, as a means of political education, a number of debating societies, open to men of every shade of thought, which, for the sake of dignity and regularity, took the form of the Imperial House of Commons.

Every one knows the kind of subject that is discussed at the ordinary "Young Men's Debating Society," and every one will admit, with the exception perhaps of the young men, that these debates are neither of a very useful nor of a very interesting nature. But the parliamentary debating societies, or as they are usually called "Local Parliaments," are on an entirely different footing. Here really important questions, questions that affect the whole community, are discussed, and it is undeniable that they really are becoming a means of political education, and that they will seriously influence the vote, and thus modify the conditions of our political existence. For no longer will the great mass of voters blindly follow their party leaders, for these societies are educating the people to govern themselves, and are creating a leaven which will have to be taken in account by the wire-pullers who have so long controlled the fate of many constituencies from out of their comfortable London Club. These societies have not inaptly been termed "Chambers of Politics," and it is claimed for them that in the political world they should occupy the place which Chambers of Commerce fill in the world of business.

We can best realize the importance of this movement when we consider that there are now in England and Scotland at least 130 Local Parliaments (one or more in every large town from Aberdeen to Plymouth) with between 80,000 and 100,000 members. A really reliable list of these societies and their members unfortunately does not exist, such lists as there are being admittedly incomplete. But the above figures are under rather than above the actual ones.

The first of these "Parliaments" was started at Liverpool in 1860, and for several years remained the only one, and was subjected to much ridicule. Carlisle followed next in 1868,and then Birmingham, Manchester, and many of the large manufacturing towns. It is worth noting that this movement did not originate in London, and that London remained true to the character it has gained in the political sphere, of being one of the last to take up or realize the new movement. It is only quite recently that the matter has been warmly taken up in the metropolis. Now, however, there are in London no less than 30 Parliaments numbering 10,000 members, and the cry is "still they come."

The first Parliaments were not only a great deal ridiculed, but very much abused. They would, their opponents asserted, bring serious subjects into contempt, "promote vanity," and make "a lot of boys" who played at Parliament a set of "prigs" and "bores." That this opposition has not even yet completely died out may be gathered from the fact that only a few months ago Mr. Courtney pronounced quite a diatribe against them. On the other hand Mr. Edward Clarke was eloquent in their defence, and Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir H. Brand, and many other well-known M.P.'s are said to be greatly interested in them. Some M.P.'s—for instance, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett—thirsting to conquer more worlds are also members of local "Houses."

But whatever the opinion of certain individuals, as to the popularity of these training schools for speakers there can be no doubt. In some of the London Parliaments it is not at all unusual to find some two or three hundred visitors listening to a debate. The largest building available in a district—usually the Town Hall—is chosen as the Parliament House, and so far as possible the arrangement of "lobbies," &c., in the House of Commons is followed. It is probable that shortly many of the societies will, as that of Kensington is about to do, build "Houses" of their own.

As far as possible the usages of the House of Commons are carefully observed, and its "rules of procedure" followed. Not unfrequently when in difficulty with regard to some point of order, local officials apply to Westminster itself for information, and answers given by amateur ministers are obtained as the result of communication with members of the real Cabinet and the Speaker. For the Local Parliaments have Prime Ministers, Cabinets, whips, an Opposition, a Clerk of the House, a Sergeant-at-Arms, and a Speaker. Most of the Parliaments adopt already existing constituencies for representation—thus there are "members" for Oxford, or for Derby, or Newcastle. There are even members for Northampton, but these are both, we believe, allowed to take the oath. Other Parliaments, again, have created constituencies of their own.

As already said, the order of procedure observed at Westminster is very faithfully followed. The sittings, held once a week, begin with notices of motion and the asking of questions. In this latter act some of the members appear to be adepts, and are as much dreaded as the Irish Home Rulers. When these questions have been disposed of, the chief discussion begins. But here the Local Parliaments have introduced a rule that I wish could also be adopted occasionally by the House of Commons. This is that no speaker may occupy more than ten or fifteen minutes. If some such limitation could be imposed upon some of our legislators what a saving of public time there would be ! The debate now takes the form of a "vote of censure" introduced by the Opposition, now that of the "Introducing of a Bill." The subjects usually chosen are those most engaging popular attention, or that are being discussed at St. Stephens. And it cannot be disputed that in their knowledge of the facts and figures, in their ability to marshal these facts, and even in point and eloquence, many of these local speakers compare very favourably with speakers at Westminster. The debate, too, albeit the speakers, are frequently interrupted by "cheers," "counter-cheers," "groans," and "hissess," cries of "time" and "question," &c., &c., in quite Parliamentary fashion, are carried on with great tact and good humour.

But these debates are not always confined to questions before Parliament, and this is where the important factor comes in that I referred to above. Many of the burning questions of the day have been discussed by these associations, and the votes recorded in some instances are of the utmost interest. For example, large majorities have declared in favour of the opening of museums on Sundays. Again, followers of Mr. George have availed themselves of this means of propaganda, and the question of land nationalization has been considered more than once. Thus on the 25th October, 1883, at the "Highbury House of Commons," Mr. E. Austen rose to move : "That this House, recognising the enormous irregularity in the distribution of the wealth of this country, proposes that private and corporate property in land should be abolished, and that the Government should be the sole landlord." This notice of motion was followed by a most interesting debate that proved a really remarkable knowledge of the facts, on the part more especially of the mover.

Again, the "oath question" has been much debated, and in many instances decided in favour of the abolition of all oaths. "Free education" is another subject that has been very ably dealt with, a very large number of "members" being of opinion that as education is compulsory in this country it should also be free. The "Housing of the poor" has been considered by the Hampstead Parliaments, and I notice that Mr. Maurice, a son of F. D. Maurice, the Christian Socialist, took part in the debate. The advisability of granting the vote to women has provoked discussion almost as hot as in the "House," while one of the youngest of London Local Parliaments, that of Brixton, has made quite a new departure, and has accepted as a member the Miss Müller whose refusal to pay her house taxes ere she had her vote made her a notorious figure in London society last season. Her first speech, made some weeks ago, was listened to with the utmost interest, and loudly applauded. Those who have heard this clever, energetic woman, and know her skill as speaker and as debater, will not be surprised that she achieved perfect success. We may expect to see Miss Müller Prime Minister of Brixton ere long.

The oldest London Local Parliament is that of Hackney, with some thousand members. The Sydenham House, numbering some nine hundred, has the advantage of a splendid place of meeting—the Crystal Palace. Perhaps it is out of respect for the palace that the Speaker of this House dons a wig and gown—a practice not, I believe, generally followed by other Speakers. Highbury, North London, Lambeth, the London Battersea, St. George's, Hampstead, &c., &c., have from three hundred to five hundred members. There are a few smaller societies.

The balance of parties seems to vary considerably, the Ministries changing pretty frequently. It would be of the utmost interest to know exactly to which factions the 100,000 members belong, but there is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, no complete analysis. At the present moment, however, Liberals and Radicals decidedly preponderate, and it is worth remembering that Home Rulers are also represented.

That the careful study and discussion of such really great questions as those mentioned above, and many others not enumerated as, for example, the relations and duties of this country to India, are really useful, and of incomparably greater value than inane debates like those of ordinary societies, is self-evident. That the 100,000 men who have thus discussed these matters will be more likely to vote intelligently and independently, and will be less likely to be influenced by the empty rhetoric of professional politicians, is indisputable. This alone wouldbe a great gain to the country.

The ages of the "members" is another point on which some statistics would be welcome, although the difficulty of getting reliable information is obvious. It is clear that a Prime Minister of nineteen or twenty would put himself down as at least thirty, while, again, some of the older members might be tempted to subtract from their years what their colleague had added to his. As far as one may judge, most of the members are young men between twenty and thirty, with a goodly sprinkling of men in the forties and not a few between fifty and sixty. On the whole, all these men appear to be well-educated and well-bred, with not a little control over their tempers and considerable skill in debate. Occasionally, of course, very odd blunders are made. I noted one that is really worth reproducing. In the Kensington House—a House that prides itself on being very select—Mr. Edmund Routledge, the Prime Minister, in referring to the suicide of one of their members, who had been driven to this act by some cruel slanders upon his character, quoted the lines in "Much Ado about Nothing :"

> "Done to death by slanderous tongues
> Was the "hero" that here lies—"

not being aware, apparently, that the "Hero" of Shakespeare's lines was Leonato's daughter.

Naturally the Local Parliaments would be incomplete without a newspaper organ of their own, and for some years now the *Debater* has become their Hansard. It was for a brief while owned and edited by Mr. Sinnett, the late editor of the *Pioneer*. Certain of the Parliaments issue their own reports of their debates, but accounts of all the Parliaments are to be found in their central organ. Nor is this paper devoted solely to the reports of the Parliamentary meetings. It gives very good critiques on the performances of various amateur theatrical clubs, everything amateur having naturally an interest for them, and its columns are, moreover, open to the discussion of serious questions. Thus a correspondence, spreading over many weeks and very ably conducted, was lately carried on with regard to the question of "Over-population." Besides the *Debater* a small but very well compiled handbook is issued containing not only much valuable information on the various Acts of Parliament, Bills, etc., but an even more valuable index of the sources where such information is to be obtained.

That manly and open discussion is the very life-blood of our constitutional system, all political parties are ready to admit. Also that the government of an autocrat, selfish but safe, is in the long run preferable to the collective ignorance of the mob, and moreover, that the ideal form of government is that of the collective wisdom of an enlightened people. It is therefore to the interest of all parties to encourage these Local Parliaments in order that political education may spread.

Having now reached the twenty-first year of their existence, and thus attained their legal majority, the Local Parliaments have decided that they are of an age to hold conferences. One was held the year before last and another last year. At the latter it was resolved to form in London a "Local Parliamentary Committee" for executive purposes. There is also some question of whether Local Parliaments cannot influence the legislation of the country by a combination under which their votes should be taken on all important public questions. Some of the Parliaments, like that at Hackney, already send the resolutions voted by them to the Prime Minister, Home Secretary, or whomsoever they may especially concern. It is not probable, however, that this scheme will be attained to, and its promoters should remember that if it is well to be bold there is danger in over-boldness. They should remember also that their real influence must be in their educating themselves and their neighbours, in teaching them to take an interest in matters of greater import than mere local questions or the subjects dealt with by vestrymen, and especially in being true to their principles and only voting at elections for men who represent their views. That Local Parliaments will have "their word to say" at the coming general election, no one can possibly doubt.

HELEN ZIMMERN.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

YESTERDAY the 28th Bombay N. I., which is the last regiment to embark, marched out of their lines at Poona. They were despatched to Bombay in two special trains. The first left the station at 6-30 p.m., and the second at 9-45 p.m. The trains will arrive in Bombay this morning at 6-30 a. m. and 8-15 a. m., respectively, and will be run down into the Prince's Dock. Altogether there will be 8 officers, 830 sepoys, 118 followers, and all the regimental baggage and ammunition. On Sunday evening the company of Madras Sappers and Miners will reach Poona from Bangalore, leaving at half-past six for Bombay, where they are due for embarkation next morning. There are 173 men, 110 followers, and 126 mules ; and the company bring with them supplies of provender sufficient for a three-months' campaign. No little share of credit for the expeditious manner in which the embarkation of the Indian troops is being completed is due to the smooth working and scrupulous punctuality of the railway arrangements Thousands of sepoys and followers, a large number of horses, ponies, mules, and camels, and an immense quantity of baggage have passed over the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and no fewer than 25 special troop trains have been required for the purpose of their transmission. This exceptional traffic has been conducted without the slightest interruption to the ordinary working, and the arrival of the troops has been timed precisely in accordance with the calculations of the military and marine authrites. There has not been the slightest hitch *en route*, and Mr. Wright, the District Traffic Superintendent, has personally expedited the arrangements at this end of the journey. Some idea of the perfect order of the working is to be gathered from the fact that at the dock the heavily loaded trains have been cleared of men, baggage, and animals, including a large number of obstinate mules, within half an hour of their arrival, the shipment of the allotments also proceeding rapidly meanwhile.

The last detachment of the 9th Bengal Cavalry left for Suakim yesterday in the transports Huzara and Goalpara. The men arrived early in the morning with their horses and baggage, and so promptly and expeditiously was everything done that before noon the ships received their full complement of men horses, mules, and stores. The Huzara carries 141 men, 81 followers, 115 horses, 88 mules, one camel, and two bullocks, with Captain Mackenzie. On the Goalpara there are 161 men, 90 horses, 90 mules, and one camel. The officers on the Goalpara are Colonel Clifford (commanding) and Captain Robertson. There was the usual bustle all day. When the 9th Bengal Cavalry were safely quartered in their ships, the work of loading and preparing the steamers Chanda, Bangalore, and Ellora was commenced. These boats convey the 28th Bombay N. I. to-day to Suakim. If all are safely on board before 10 a. m. the boats will leave at that hour, if not they will not be able to leave till the rise of the tide to-night.

Thirteen more vessels were chartered on Thursday for purposes of transport. The following are their names, the times of their probable departure, and their destinations :— The s. s. Roma, 1742 tons, Captain H. M. Ingram, tows the ship Elliott, 411 tons, Captain Mackay, and probably leaves for Kurrachee to-day to load with camels. The s. s. Clan Mackay, 1422 tons, Captain C. Jones, tows the County of Kinross, Captain Stroak, and leaves to-day for Kurrachee for camels. The s. s. Nevessa, Nuddea, and Nowshera leave on the 1st March for Kurrachee. The s. s. Darien, Chupra, and Peshawar leave on the 2nd March, the first for Kurrachee and the other two for Suakim with camels, mules, and followers. The s.s. Abergeldie and the s.s. Secundra leave on the 3rd March, probably for Kurrachee. The chartering of these vessels necessarily throws more work on the shoulders of the Commissariat officials and their subordinates. They have now been working hard all day, and late at night, for the last fortnight. Every praise is due to them for the smartness and promptitude with which everything is being carried out.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Marquis of Salisbury proposed a vote of censure against the Government for their policy in the Soudan in the House of Lords last night. Their lordships after some discussion eventually agreed to the postponement of the debate.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), in reply to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that Her Majesty's Government will inform the French Government that they cannot assent to rice being treated as contraband of war.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT SHOEBURYNESS.

Whilst carrying out experiments at Shoeburyness yesterday, a shell exploded, killing a gunner belonging to the Royal Garrison Artillery and fatally injuring Colonels Strangways and Lyons. Several others sustained serious injuries.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

A dividend of ten shillings has been authorized to be paid by the Oriental Bank.

SILVER COINAGE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 26.

Mr. Cleveland (the President-elect of the United States) has written a letter advocating the suspension of the silver coinage, as otherwise, he says, a financial crisis must result.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, FEB. 26.

The Congo Conference held its final sitting to-day and then dissolved.

THE DISORDER IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

The Government steamer Irrawaddy has been armed with six breech-loading guns of heavy calibre and two Nordenfeldts with four barrels mounted. She is now loading stores and ammunition, and leaves for Thayetmyo on Tuesday.

THE WRECK OF A FRENCH STEAMER.

The wreck of the French steamer Cholon has been bought at auction by a Chinaman for seven thousand rupees to-day.

DEATH OF A MADRAS OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 27.

News reached Madras to-day of the death yesterday in London, from cancer of the tongue, of General A. W. Macintire, Royal Artillery.

PONDICHERRY AS A FRENCH COALING STATION.

The first French troopship to coal at Pondicherry is expected there on the 5th March.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
4½ ,,	77¾
3 ,, Consols for account	98⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101
4½ ,, French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49¼

Arrivals—County of Salop and Prince Llewellyn.

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Departure, 28th Bo. N. I.
Gymkhana, Athletic Sports.
Prize-distribution, Anjuman-i-Islam Madressa, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Entertainment, Sassoon Institute, 9 p.m.

March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
Bombay International Exhibition guarantors' meeting.
Bombay Municipal Corporation.
,, 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
Ratepayers' Election, Municipal Office.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 1st tie.
Western India Turf Club, Annual Meeting.
Minnesingers Society Smoking Concert, Fort Gymkhana.
,, 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
Bombay Under-writers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
,, 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
H. E. the Governor lays foundation-stone of Fergusson College, Poona.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 2nd tie.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.
Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 3rd tie.
,, 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 4th tie.
,, 10.—H. E. the Governor lays the foundation stone of the Wilson College, Chowpatty.
,, 11.—Prize-distribution, Indo-British Institution, by H. E. the Governor.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
,, 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Tanjore.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance, Town Hall.

A LARGE number of the medical profession of Bombay, chiefly consisting of Parsees, met yesterday evening at a tea party at Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's bungalow at Breach Candy in honour of Dr. Blanc on the eve of his departure to Europe onl eave. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee echoed the sentiments of his brethren, when he spoke in terms of warm commendation of Dr. Blanc's professional ability, of his exertions as a member of the Town Council and Corporation in the cause of the sanitation of the city, and, above all, of his zeal to promote the welfare and advance the status and interests of the profession in general. Dr. Cook also addressed a few words of cordial recognition of the merits of Dr. Blanc. Dr. Blanc thanked those present for the honour they had done him, and asked all the medical practitioners to unite and make their influence felt in the Legislative Council for the introduction of an Act protecting the profession from the intrusion of quacks, and at the Municipal board for improving the sanitation of the city. Dr. Blanc was loudly cheered as the assembly broke up, and he left the place carrying away with him the good wishes of the fraternity.

WE hear that a Marine Court of Inquiry will assemble at the Fort Police Court on Monday, the 2nd prox., to investigate the circumstances of the stranding of the s.s. Sharos, Captain Cook, on the Syntea reef in the Red Sea. The vessel remained on the reef for over nine days before she was towed off. We believe she is materially damaged.

THE Commission which is to examine the claims of Sultan Nawaz Jung against H. H. the Nizam will hold its first sitting at Hyderabad on Monday next. Mr. Mahomed Husain Hakim, barrister-at-law, who has been retained on behalf of the Sultan, left Bombay by the Raichore mail last evening.

MR. C. C. LALCACA, L.M. & S. (Bombay), L. R. C. P. (London), has passed the M. D. examination at Brussels.

IT is considered probable that Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C., will fill one of the impending vacancies in the India Council. This would give the Council two lawyers.

THE Punjab Sikh Chiefs have, with their usual loyalty, offered contingents for service in the Soudan. "These offers of troops," says the Allahabad paper, "may possibly prove highly acceptable hereafter—in a better cause."

WHEN the Suakim-Berber railroad was first talked about, the Home Government obtained a couple of locomotives from the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company in London and sent them to Suakim. Now that the railway is to be made, these engines have just arrived in Calcutta.

MR. E. BUCK, Secretary to Government in the Agricultural Department, returns to India early in March. Mr. T. W. Holderness, the Under-Secretary, who has been officiating, goes on leave immediately after making over charge.

SIR CHARLES TURNER, the Chief Justice of Madras, does not go home until May's vacation time, and then takes furlough for an uncertain period. He will probably return to India.

IT is generally admitted that the accounts sent by Mr. Charles Williams to the *Daily Chronicle* were the most graphic and most stirring of the descriptions of the fighting in the Soudan published by the London papers. Our readers may be interested to know that Mr. Williams has for a long time been a contributor to the *Bombay Gazette*, and that the Parliamentary letters which appeared in these columns during the last session were from his pen.

CAPTAIN HAYES has brought out a revised edition of his very useful work on training and horse-management in India. The new edition contains much that is not to be found in the former editions. A few remarks on the general principles of shoeing and some special points requiring attention in India are amongst the new matter, and will be appreciated by many. While revising the present edition the author has endeavoured to apply the information he obtained during the past five years in England, and, especially at Newmarket, for the benefit of owners and trainers in India. Many readers will be thankful for the addition of a chapter on "Teaching Horses to Jump," and another on "Steeplechase Courses." This as well as his other equally well-known work "Riding: on the Flat and Across Country" have proved invaluable to sportsmen and all lovers of horse-flesh, as both taken together treat the subject almost exhaustively.

Truth writes:—"Amongst the many prizes competed for at the annual Wimbledon Volunteer gathering, one of the most keenly contested is the cup provided from a fund presented by the Maharajah of Kohlapur, who died at Florence on his way back to India in 1870. This year unusual interest will probably be elicited by the competition, as a movement is being liberally supported to send over a team of the Indian Volunteers to try to take the cup off to India. Though natives are not yet admitted to the Indian Volunteer Corps, there is a certain Parsee marksman at Poona who takes part in the musketry practice there; and if he can be induced to come, it will go hard with the British Volunteers to beat his score, though his name is Puddumjee."

THE *Times* has published a leader on the subject of Russian encroachments in Central Asia evidently with a view of administering a caution to Russia, and reminding her of a rather remarkable threat uttered by Lord Hartington on the occasion of the Kandahar debate in 1881. The War Secretary then said: "Russia knows that any interference in Afghanistan means the rupture of friendly relations with this country, and she knows that we hold ourselves justified in resisting such interference by any means in our power, by any means that may be most convenient and most suitable at the time. It is not necessary to say beforehand whether those means would be war in Europe or Asia—war by our own troops or war by Afghan levies."

IT is calculated that the total number of amendments to the Tenancy Bill to be brought forward in the Legislative Council will not be less than 150, but of course many of these will overlap, the same point being taken by two or more amendments. Sir Steuart Bayley was to open the ball in yesterday's Council with a general review of the work done by the Select Committee, which will not be concluded till Monday, at earliest, as the Council will not sit to-day. How long the discussion from day to day will last no one can possibly say; but allowing for the weariness of the flesh there will be at least ten or eleven sittings which will carry us to the middle of March. The first substantive amendment will be that the Bill be republished for further expression of opinion, moved by Babu Peary Mohun. It seems probable that all the big speaking will be on Sir Steuart Bayley's motion that the report be taken into consideration; and not until the general talk is over will the Council get to close quarters with the amendments.

THE *Manchester Guardian*, in its commercial article on the 4th inst., spoke of "the stolid attitude of buyers for the Eastern markets":—

> They report offers from China, Bombay, Madras, and Japan, but at lower prices than ever, forbidding their doing anything for their customers' account, while they exhibit the most complete indifference to speculative business at any price. Yarns and cloth are accumulating. Looms are being put on short time or even stopped. Everywhere trade languishes, and that in a degree which calls for explanation more complete than has yet been forthcoming. Eyes are concentrated upon the silver question as the knot whose solution could alone bring relief; but the only solution proposed is acknowledged by its own supporters to be practically beyond their reach. Bi-metallists are as small a circle as they were when the subject was pretty well threshed out some years ago, and they fight their cause with less animation, have lost faith, not in it, but in their chances of success. But at a time like the present their doctrine has a better chance of making converts than usually. In normal times merchants would hesitate to alter our currency because other nations have altered theirs in emulation of ours.

THE *St. James's Gazette*, which loves to take a desponding view of things, is convinced that Mr. Parnell has now a chance of succeeding in his demand for the restoration of the Irish Parliament:—Fatal as would be the concession which the Irish leader now openly demands, it would be rash to assert that he has for once overrated his own strength or his adversaries' weakness. He re-enters the struggle to-day with great and immeasurable forces at his back, which were either disorganized or non-existent when he began the land war five years ago. The Franchise Act has annihilated the remnants of political influence possessed by the middle classes: henceforth the representation of Ireland is vested by statute in the member for Cork and his clerical allies. But parliamentary influence is, as he himself has taken care to explain, the least part of his strength. He relies upon the old Land League spirit in the people, and on their readiness "to do their duty now, as they did it in those days," whenever he may call upon them. And the Land League itself, thanks to Mr. Trevelyan's constitutional scruples, still lives and thrives under a new name. The central committee still sits in Sackville-street, the country branches weekly vote the prescribed resolutions throughout the country, the tribute is still levied, Mr. Ford still forwards his subscriptions "for lead and for bread," the old officers are at their posts, and at a stamp of the leader's foot the ranks will be as full and as resolute as ever.

A LIST of the foibles of some of our noted men was published a short time ago, and the list is being continually added to by those who wish to hand down to posterity the eccentricities of genius. Mr. Gladstone's rage for cutting down trees is well known, but he has also a mania for wearing abnormally high collars, which indicate his approach long before his features are discernible. Lord Salisbury is noted for wearing the shabbiest hats of any man in London. His ordinary head-gear is so bad that a metropolitan cabman would not deign to pick it up. As a set-off to this Mr. Edward Gibson, his faithful follower, is said to keep one hatter constantly employed—anyhow, he always appears to have on a new and glossy "stove pipe." Mr. Chamberlain is a great lover of flowers, and a bit of a dandy to boot. Nine times out of ten he will be seen with an enormous orchid in his button-hole, and when he is minus that he is sporting some other expensive conservatory flower. Mr. Childers always wears kid gloves with a light tint; he is never seen with uncovered hands, and is popularly supposed to sleep in his gloves. He certainly often eats with them on. Sir Stafford Northcote always wears loose, ill-fitting coats with long sleeves, within which it appears to be the business of his life to hide his hands. Mr. Warton is an inveterate snuff-taker. Lord Hartington always appears to sleep in the House of Commons, with legs outstretched, head bent forward, and hat pulled over his eyes: but although he sees nothing, little escapes his sharp ears. It is only a "dog sleep" after all.

SAYS the *St. James's Gazette*:—The Paris dynamitards, it is said, are going to revenge Jeremiah Donovan's wound "with the best British blood." There does not seem to be any occasion to revenge Jeremiah deeply; for poor Lucilla Dudley's pocket-pistol has let off the hero easily enough. The Parisian dynamitards are going to discriminate in their vengeance. It is in contemplation to sacrifice to it all the English M. P.'s who voted for the Crimes Act. This will be painful news for a very large number of politicians; but it will relieve the general public. At present persons with no title to political or other eminence run the greatest risk from the efforts of Mr. Ford's lambs.

THE suggestion to give Ireland the management of her own affairs, while taking guarantees against a misuse of power, is, the *St. James* declares, likely to prove "comfortable, it may be feared, to English members of more than one party, who have a heavy Irish vote to reckon with."

A TELEGRAM from Vienna states that that town has had a narrow escape from a great misfortune, which might have assumed the proportions of the Ring Theatre disaster. A fancy dress ball was given by the Vienna Musical Society in the Hall of the Musikverein, well known to every visitor to Vienna; all those present, to the number of about two thousand, being got up to represent some character in opera or operetta. The whole affair was on the most magnificent scale, and after a grand procession past the throne of "Frau Musika" dancing began. About three in the morning the roof of the hall was found to be on fire. Some of the gentlemen in charge of the arrangements then quietly set themselves to conduct the ladies out without giving any reasons, and thus succeeded in emptying the hall without a panic. The roof was entirely destroyed.

MR. YATES, in his "Meditations," printed in the *World* this week, writes as follows respecting his life in prison:—"I have seen so many and such preposterous accounts of my life in this retreat that I am impelled to break the silence I had imposed upon myself, and to ask my friends *not* to believe that I am very well and in most rollicking spirits; *not* to believe that I am 'heaping the shrine of luxury and pride,' entertaining friends, and sitting at the festal board crowned with a chaplet of flowers drenched in Tokay, like an Ouida personage. Nor do I pick oakum in a fancy dress, nor scrub stones, nor turn the tread-wheel. I have proved, what I always imagined, that stone walls *do* make a prison, if they are arranged with that view; not being a lunatic or a monkey—I said nothing about a bear, dear sir!—I have not tested the iron bars and cage proposition; and I have not yet sufficiently lost my palate, however innocent and quiet I may be, to take my daily modicum of lightest Rhine wine for a Hermitage. I am treated with most perfect courtesy, and such relaxation of strict rule as is permissible by law to persons in my position is permitted to me. I am endeavouring to do my duty in that state of life into which I have been sent. I am fighting with grave anxiety, not about myself; and I am full of charity towards the world in general."

LADY STRANGFORD sends to the *Times* an urgent appeal in behalf of the British Hospital at Port Said. About 7,300,000 tons of shipping, she says, pass through the Suez Canal annually, and this number is continually on the increase. These ships carry their living freights with great rapidity from one extreme of climate to the other, and always at high pressure; not unfrequently this means accident to the strong and illness to the weak. Every ship must touch at Port Said, and numbers of them send a sick or disabled man on shore. Last year the British Consul paid about £600 in fees for these poor fellows while lying at the native Egyptian hospital. I will not stop to describe—nor would it be a pleasant task—the total unfitness of such a place for an Englishman; but I know of two or three who said they would have preferred the cemetery at once. How many a passenger might have been saved from illness or death, had there been a British hospital to receive them on their voyage through the Canal, is a thought that must have occurred to all of us who have invalid friends passing to or from England, India, China, or the Colonies. And so we earnestly ask for donations to enable us to build this hospital. An excellent site, worth £4,560, was given some years ago; a plan, suited to the climate, of a compact, one-storeyed building to hold 40 beds, has been approved; the furniture, linen, &c., is on the spot waiting to be used; and, still more important, a sufficient income for the maintenance of the hospital is secure; all we want is a few thousands for the structure itself.

AN enthusiastic gentleman writes suggesting that on an appointed day the penny papers should be sold at twopence, the sum realised by the increase in price to go to the formation of a fund for the widows and orphans of special correspondents killed in action. The enthusiastic gentleman (observes the *World*) forgets that those organs of the press which can afford the luxury of representatives in the field are both able and willing to compensate surviving relatives for any loss they may have sustained by the death or disablement of the bread-winner at the post of duty. Mr. Cameron was unmarried, but the Editor of the *Standard*, with characteristic generosity, lost no time in delicately notifying to his mother at Inverness that she would be kept in comfort for the rest of her days.

MILITARY NEWS.

SEVERAL officers of the Hyderabad Contingent have volunteered their services for the Soudan. The Government of India have directed that the services of Major Cummins (Madras I. G. L.), officiating Commandant 2nd Cavalry H. C., and Lieutenant Arthur Adye (B. S. C.), of the 1st Infantry H. C., should be availed of. The first-named field officer had experience as a Transport Officer in Afghanistan, and joined the Egyptian force against Arabi Pasha when the operations were over.

THE Allahabad paper writes:—"With any one dissatisfied with the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Newmarch to succeed Colonel Chesney as Military Secretary to the Government—if any one entitled to an opinion indeed there be—it would rest to suggest a better man. It is all very well to talk about the appointment being fit for "the best officers of the army." The question is, what best officers are there, with a reputation gained merely in the field, fit for the appointment? The question is, who there is besides Colonel Newmarch with the requisite knowledge, experience, and brains, and sufficient business aptitude to cope with the enormous mass of work with which the Military Department has to deal? As for his narrowness, which one of the papers recently objected to, if a fault can be hinted against the Military Accountant-General, it is that, considering his particular mission is to guard the public purse, he is apt to err on the side of liberality. The Viceroy had to select a man for a highly important post, possessing a balance of qualifications, and he has done so. Lord Dufferin has done more. He has promoted a man with exceptional charms, both of mind and manner, who will be personally acceptable to everyone with whom he may come in contact."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The following were the scores made yesterday at Coorla by the members of D Company for the Wyer Cup:—

Names.	Distance. 500	800	Total.
Vol. W. Stephens	32	30	62
Sergt. W. Boylett	35	27	62
Vol. W. Watkins	34	27	61
,, J. A. Mackinnon	32	28	60
,, C. Major	28	29	57
,, S. Myer	28	23	51
,, J. W. Gordon	25	10	35
	214	174	388
		Add...	
		Deduct...	4
		Total...	385
		Average	55

THE ACCIDENT AT SHOEBURYNESS.

BOTH the officers who, Reuter announces, were killed through the bursting of a shell at Shoeburyness belonged to the Royal Artillery. Colonel Strangways entered the service nearly thirty-five years ago, his first commission being dated June 19, 1850. He served in the Crimean war, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, at the capture of Balaklava, and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was mentioned in the despatches, and received a medal with four clasps. Colonel Lyons joined the army six years later. It is not recorded that he has been on active service.

ACROSTIC.

GENERAL GORDON, HERO AND MARTYR.

Cold in death the martyr lies,
Hero, glorious in his strife!
Alas! too late his country's sighs,
Regret cannot recall that life.
Long he strove against his fate,
Earnestly he sought thy rest,
Soudan! May thy woes abate,
Grave of all that's true and best!
Oh! could virtue claim delay,
Remembrance would not weep in vain,
Death had spared his noble prey,
Ordained in Fame's records to reign
Noblest 'mongst the glorious slain.

Feb. 24. DORA.

THE SASSOON INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find that I am one of a large number of members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute who have not been able to secure tickets for to-morrow night's performance, the reason being that many members have been permitted to purchase tickets for their friends and relations who do not belong to the Institute. This is not as it should be. One of the objects of the entertainments was to make the Institute so attractive that new members might be secured to it, but when the outside public find that they can get access to them without joining they are not likely to become members. We have to put up with a good deal of inconvenience in connection with the monthly performances, and the least we can hope for in return is a reasonable chance of buying tickets. I think a salutary rule would be to allow no member to purchase more than a limited number of tickets—say three, and I commend the suggestion to the attention of the management.

A DISAPPOINTED MEMBER.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

PATRON.—H. E. Sir James Fergusson, Bart, K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I. Vice Patrons.—H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., and H. E. General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B. President.—The Hon. Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley. Committee.—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., Mr. A. Arthur, Capt. E. A. Challenor, R.A., Lieut. Col. C. Coles, 9th Bo. N.I., Brig.-General Edwardes, C.B., Mr. G. Farran, Mr. G. R. Johnston, General Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., Lieut.-Col. W. Merriman, R.E., Mr. F. C. Macrae, Capt. H. D. Olivier, R.E., Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sartorious, Marine Battn., Lieut. Col. Smyth, 2 E. Yorkshire Regt., Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., Mr. E. M. Slater, Major M. R. Wyer, B.V.R. Judges.—Brig.-General Edwardes, C.B., and Lt.-Col. W. Merriman, R. E. Starter.—Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Time-keeper.—Mr. G. R. Johnston.

Yesterday was the first day of the eighth annual athletic meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana, and the programme will be completed this afternoon. Nine events were yesterday on the card, which indeed appeared rather crowded for time so limited as an hour and a quarter. The arrangements nevertheless worked so smoothly, and the commencement was made with such commendable punctuality, that before the concluding contests were reached, the Committee managed to get ahead of their stated times. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the enclosure reserved for members of the Gymkhana. A mass of natives also extended round the arena roped off on the maidan. A selection of music contributed by the band of the Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps agreeably filled the intervals in the contests. With the exception of the opening events there was no performance calling for special remark. Plumer, of the Hyderabad Contingent, created a little sensation in the throwing the cricket ball. The distance recorded, 111 yards 11 inches, beats what was regarded as a magnificent throw last year, when Newnham—whose absence this year is to be regretted—won with 109 yards 1 foot to his credit. F.C. Crawford again pulled off the 100 yards challenge, and without much pressure. R. H. Macaulay, of whom great things were expected, got into second place, just beating R. W. E. Searle, whom he also vanquished later on, when this couple had the quarter-mile all to themselves. Searle had in between run into second place in the second heat of the 120 yards hurdle race, and had competed unsuccessfully in throwing the hammer. Finally, in the half-miles steeplechase—the event of the day—Searle made the running at a terrific pace, but his previous exertions so told upon him that he had to finish almost exhausted. C. F. Minchin, of the 9th B. N. I., succeeded to the lead, was able to take the formidable water jump fairly for the second time, and came in an easy victor. For the Volunteer races there were plenty of entries, and most of the men showed up in the 100 yards. W. H. Reed, who was a year ago successful in the events open to the corps, yesterday proved the winner in both races. Immense fun was created by the appearance of a dozen men of light and leading in the Veterans' Race. General Merriman, who was the limit man with an allowance of 33 yards—a yard for every year spent in the country—was never passed, and a round of cheering greeted his success. The following are the events already decided:—

Throwing the Cricket Ball.

T. H. Plumer, 5th Hyd. Cont	1
W. Murray	2
R. W. E. Searle	0
C. A. Beyts	0
E. Gamble	0
F. W. Hill, 2 E. York. Regt	0

Plumer threw magnificently and placed himself far ahead with 106 yards, but not satisfied with this he made an effort to beat it, and succeeded in throwing 111 yards 11 inches. Plumer was 17 yards 1ft. behind him.

100 Yards Race (Challenge), Military Silver Challenge Cup. Holder, Mr. F. C. Crawford.

F. C. Crawford	1
R. H. Macaulay	2
R. W. E. Searle	3
S. S. Cooper	0
C. F. Minchin, 9th Bo. N. I	0
G. F. Rogers	0

Crawford came off with a good start, and won easily by five yards. There was a fine race for second place, Macaulay reaching the tape a couple of yards ahead of Searle. Time 10 1-5secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race, 10 flights (Challenge). Gymkhana Silver Challenge Cup. Holder, Mr. A. Newham, 10th N.I. (Two first in each heat to run in the final.)

1st heat.

E. Gamble	1
C. F. Minchin, 9th Bo. N. I	2
H. B. Thorburn	0
C. A. Beyts	0

The winner showed the way over every hurdle, and won with ease ten yards ahead. Minchin was closely followed by Thurburn, and Beyts was last. Time 19secs.

2nd heat.

N. S. Glazebrock	1
R. W. E. Searle	2
F. Rathbone	0

There was a good start, and all three got away together. The trio separated at the second hurdle, when Glazebrook got ahead. He kept the lead to the finish, but easing off, Searle almost breasted the tape at the same time. Rathbone fell at the ninth hurdle. Time 20 2-5thsecs.

Throwing the Hammer.

W. Murray	0
F. Rathbone	0
R. W. E. Searle	0

Murray, who twice succeeded in throwing the hammer 79ft. 3in., was not approached by either of the other competitors.

Quarter of mile Race (Challenge.) Merchants' Silver Challenge Cup. Holder, Mr. F. H. Lyle.

R. H. Macaulay	1
R. W. E. Searle	2
G. F. Rogers	0

Although there were four entries for this event, S. S. Cooper was an absentee, and Rogers only made a nominal start, giving up before he had run a dozen yards. Searle pressed Macaulay for half distance, when both men had a strong wind against them. Then Macaulay came ahead, and although Searle ran pluckily the winner beat him by three yards. Time 55 4-5secs.

100 Yards Race for Volunteers.

Vol W H Reed	1
,, John Greahy	2
,, Gardner	3
,, C J Michael	0
,, J A McKinnon	0
,, P Clement	0
,, W Smith	0
,, A F Harrington	0
,, Brittoe	0

There were nine starters. A good race ensued between Reed and Greahy, and they finished close up. Gardner was a good third, and all the rest were well up to the leading men. Time 11sec.

100 Yards Veterans' Race. (Previous winners penalised 5 yards per win, marked*.)

Genl. Merriman, R.E.	33 ,,
Col. Caldecott, R. A.	25 ,,
Col. Sartorius	24 ,,
A. F. Beaufort*	12 yd.
Major J. D. Mansel	12 ,,
L. Crawford	15 ,,
Capt. A. H. Atkinson	16 ,,
W. E. Young	17 ,,
W. C. Hughes	17 ,,
Col. Rowlandson*	22 ,,

There were sixteen entries for this eccentric handicap, but the following were absentees:—Minchin (1 yard), Plumer (6 yards), Col. Merriman, R.E. (11 yards), W. M. Bell (20 yards), F. D. Stranack (24 yards), and Colonel Coles (27 yards). Ten competitors were therefore left in the race. These were sent off together, and the sight of so many dignitaries speeding frantically down the course seemed to be regarded as a wonderfully funny spectacle. The more recent arrivals were so heavily weighted that they never had a chance, and the three military men placed nearly a third of the distance down the course showed that the allowance given them far more than counterbalanced the disadvantage of a lengthened residence in India. The time was given officially as 9secs.

Quarter of mile for Volunteers.

Vol. W. H. Reed	1
,, J. Greahy	2
,, W Smith	0
,, J. A. Mackinnon	0

The four went away easily at the start, but it was a certainty for Reed from the first. Mackinnon gave up during the first two hundred yards. Reed won by ten yards; Greahy and Smith were making a fight for second place, when the latter fell. Time 59secs.

Half mile Steeplechase (Challenge). Civilians' Silver Challenge Cup.

C. F. Minchin, 9th B.N.I.	1
T. H. Plumer, 5th Hyd. Cont.	2
H. R. Pease, 2nd E. York. Regt	3
R. W. E. Searle	4
Major J. D. Mansel, Rifle Bgde.	0
F. Rathbone.	0
R. H. Macaulay	0
G. F. Rogers	0

All the men presented themselves for this the finishing event of the afternoon. They were started successfully. Searle led over the first hurdle, and forced the pace tremendously, considering that he had shown up in the majority of the preceding contests. He completed the first lap—quarter of a mile—in something under the minute, going over hurdles, cactus, and water jump in fine style. Macaulay here dropped out, and his example was followed by Rogers, Rathbone, and Mansell, topping hurdles in the teeth of the wind evidently proving too much for them. Searle was beaten at three-quarters of the distance, when Minchin took up the lead, and coming away quite fresh won a good race in 2m. 18 2-5 secs. Plumer followed about twenty yards behind. Pease was almost knocked up, but he passed the judges as a matter of form. Some little time afterwards Searle also arrived, and was cheered for his spirited running.

Messrs. Lund and Blockley kindle lent a couple of their chronographs for the purpose of timing the results.

The order of events for this afternoon is:—

1.—High jump.
2.—150 yards Member's handicap.
3.—Putting the shot.
4.—One mile race.
5.—Volunteer's 150 yards handicap.
6.—Two miles Bicycle race.
7.—Wide jump.
8.—Final heat hurdles.
9.—Volunteer's handicap steeplechase.
10.—Handicap steeplechase.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

THE annual commemoration and general meeting of the Bombay branch of the English Church Union has been held this week at Mazagon. After choral evensong at St. Peter's, at which the sermon was preached by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, the annual meeting was held in St. Peter's Schoolroom. The chair was taken by Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, who, in opening the proceedings, stated that he had little to speak about as very happily the ecclesiastical history of the eight months which had elapsed since their last general meeting had not been fruitful. He had nothing to tell them about the deprivation or imprisonment of parish priests in England, or about litigation or prosecutions. Their old opponents, the Church Association, baffled in their attempts to introduce strife into happy parishes at home were now compelled to turn their energies to another quarter, and, according to the report of the Association's conference recently held at Birmingham, it would seem as if they were about to make an organized assault on Bishops. Measures were to be taken by the Association to bring Bishops to their senses, (*i.e.* to the views of the Association, and a Bishop who was unwilling to permit proceedings to be taken against catholic-minded priests of his diocese was himself to be proceeded against for countenancing so-called law-breakers. He felt sure that if the Association should be so ill-advised as to prosecute a Bishop for conscientiously doing his duty and protecting his clergy, then in that case that Bishop would receive the fullest support, moral and financial, of the English Church Union, and what would be the nature of such prosecutions could easily be inferred from the case that occurred a few years ago, when the Bishop of Oxford was proceeded against on account of his generous treatment of Canon Carter, nominally by Dr. Julius, a resident in Egypt, but really by the Church Association. Since this Birmingham Conference there had been dissension on the Council of the Association, and a prominent member had resigned on the ground that the action of the Association was futile; that the only result of nineteen weary years' struggle had been to secure the advancement of the very cause which they detested. Thus the conduct of the Evangelical body had been ignoble throughout, for instead of self-sacrificing action they had limited themselves to talking and signing memorials, and far from imitating the spirit of the martyred reformers, they had exhibited a fixed resolution to cling at all hazards to their benefices, which were dearer to them than Reformation truth. This view of the position of parties in the Church was (said the speaker) in the main very accurate. The only result of the venomous and irrational persecution which had disgraced the Association has been the propagation of Catholic principles and the triumphant advancement of the truth. Again, among other hopeful signs of the times he might mention the recent action of the Bishop of Liverpool, who, in spite of the most vehement denunciations and scurrilous abuse of his own friends, the Puritans—had had the courage and good sense to adapt himself to modern and Christian ideas of toleration by consecrating the new church of S. Agnes at Liverpool, where in the list of preachers there were Father Black, well known in Bombay, Archdeacon Denison, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, Canon Carter, Dr. Belcher, and others whose very names represented sound Anglican principles, but a years ago would have sent a thrill of horror through Bishop Ryle. Facts such as these might, he hoped, be accepted as signs of peace, and he trusted the reign of persecution might be considered obsolete; still while the Church Association existed the Church Union must also exist, and be on the alert so long as symptoms of restless vitality were given by their enemies. Meanwhile he would ask them to utilize the present season of peace by consolidating their forces and devoting their attention more than heretofore to what was really an important branch of the Union's work as expressed in her rules, "so to promote the interests of religion as to be by God's help a lasting witness for the advancement of His glory and the good of His Church." At the annual meeting of the Union in London in June this wider view of the Union's duty had been discussed, and it was decided to invite the special attention of churchmen to the pressing question of evangelizing and recovering those who had drifted away from the worship and teaching of the Church, or were not healthfully affected by the Church's ministrations. A sub-committee was appointed to consider and initiate plans of evangelisation, and no doubt as time went on this committee would make suggestions of value, some of which they might perhaps adopt in Bombay. He, however, was of opinion that before embarking on any new scheme they ought as honest men to pay their debts on account of expenses already incurred. He noticed in the *Union Gazette* that £1,700 was still owing for legal costs in past law-suits, and this sum ought to be paid off before commencing any fresh operations which cost money. These heavy expenses had been incurred because the Union had been forced to fight when the doctrines of the Church and the ritual, which necessarily symbolized that doctrine, were assailed. During the present armistice they should do what they could by influence and personal effort to promote and restore the doctrine and discipline of the Church, and so increase the Kingdom of Christ. About themselves as a local branch he had little to say, but that little was satisfactory. Mr. Shepherd continued his labour of love at the Book Depôt at Byculla; they had lost their secretary, Mr. Carnegy, since last meeting, and in his place he was sure they would accord a hearty welcome to the son of their well-tried friend andco-operator in all Church work, Mr. Punnett.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, the honorary secretary, read the report, which stated that the branch had 44 members, 8 associate members, and 4 women associates. The accounts showed a balance of 262 rupees. The receipts included a donation of a thousand rupees from the Hon. T. C. Hope for the E. C. U. Sustentation Fund. The report of the Book Depôt showed a receipt from sales of 1,690 rupees, being somewhat above that of former years. The Depôt was first started in the year 1870, and had yearly increased in usefulness. Books were sold at the rate of ten annas to the shilling, which was about cost price, and members were requested to send for the book list and to help to forward the sales.

The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of Mr. T. F. Punnett, and it was agreed on the motion of the Rev. A. G. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Justice Pinhey, that a grant of £10 be made to the English Church Union Defence Fund at home. Mr. Lewis, in moving a resolution to that effect, spoke of the signs of a steady and rapid extension of Catholic principles. He had noticed it on all hands during his recent visit to England, and the same thing could be seen here. As instances of the activity of Church work he pointed to the labours of the All Saints' sisters in the European General Hospital and in the Cathedral School.

On the motion of the Rev. Father Page, seconded by the Rev. Father Biscoe, it was resolved "that the Branch of the English Church Union desires to record its thanks to Almighty God for the appointment of the Rev. Dr. King to the See of Lincoln, and its firm belief that the singling out of a man so singularly famous for spirituality of life will contribute an important era in the life of the Church of England."

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE following Resolution was published last evening:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February, 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., dated 23rd February, 1885,—forwarding, with his remarks, a letter No. 683, dated 14th idem, from the Collector of Kanara, who submits with his observations the necessary statements showing the result of the group elections of members of the Taluka Local Boards of Karwar and Kumta, held on the 30th January 1885, under the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1884, together with statements containing the names of the members proposed for nomination to those Boards; and requests that the names of the elected and nominated members may be published in the *Government Gazette*.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council pleased to appoint as nominated members of the Kárwár and Kumta Local Boards the persons proposed by the Collector and to appoint as Presidents of the Boards the officers named.

2. The lists of election members of the Boards submitted by the Collector should be published in the Government Gazette. The Collector should report at his early convenience the names of the persons elected to be members of the Boards by the Karwar and Kumta Municipal Commissioners, as also the names of the persons elected by the Municipal Commissioners of Sirsi and Haliyal to seats on the Sirsi and Supa Taluka Local Boards respectively, with a view to the necessary notification of their names being published in the Govvrnment Gazette.

3. The results of the elections in the Karwar and Kumta Talukas are satisfactory and for the success which has attended them credit is due to the Mamlatdars of the Talukas. Rao Saheb Hanmant Krishna and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal, who are reported to have "worked indefatigably to make the people conversant with the object adn purposes of the Act."

4. Sixteen candidates presented themselves for the six seats to which persons had to be elected in the Kumta Taluka, whilst for a similar number of seats in the Karwar Taluka there were 35 aspirants. The largest number of candidates in and single-group was 10: the smallest was 1.

5. In the Karwar Taluka 209, or 66 per cent of the 314 persons entitled to the franchise gave their votes: in the Kumta Taluka the number of voters on the register was 474, and of them 315, or also 66 per cent., attended the poll. The groups in which the proportion of persons who voted to the total number on the register was highest were Amdalli in the Karwar Taluka where it was 83 per cent., Hegade in the Kumta Taluka where it was 77 per cent., and Hottigalli in the Karwar Taluka and Kujalli in the Kumta Taluka where it was 76 per cent. The least interest in the elections was displayed in the Kadra group of the Karwar Taluka where only 22, or 45 per cent., of the 49 persons qualified to vote appeared at the poll.

6. Of the 12 members elected 3 are patils, 8 landholders, and 1 a landholder and trader. All are Hindus. The Collector remarks regarding them that they are "persons of local influence and representative men in their respective groups." but some more detailed information concerning them would have been desirable. Seven of the 16 nominated members including the Presidents are salaried officers of Government, 2 are landholders, 2 are landholders and traders, 1 is a pleader, 1 a merchant, 1 a patil, 1 a pensioned Subordinat Judge, and 1 is described as being a Shastri. Of the non-official nominated members 1 is a Native Christian and 1 a Musalman, the remainder being Hindus.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE RED SEA COASTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*:—Sir Rawson W. Rawson has been doing useful service recently in connexion with the fever for foreign possessions which has turned the heads of the nations of Europe. Your article on the "Scramble for Africa" suggested to him the careful paper which he contributed to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society on the partition of the African coast. As President of the Satistical Society he gave as his inaugural address a memoir involving great research in the colonial possession of the various European States. And now he lets daylight into the real position of the Red Sea coasts in a paper for the forthcoming number of the *Geographical Society's Proceedings*. England, as usual, either by good luck or providence, secured all the best positions so far as the command of the Red Sea trade is concerned. Italy and France have for some years been attempting in a blind, haphazard sort of way to found stations near the entrance to what not many years ago was designated a "Turkish lake." And so with perfect justice it might still be named, as is evident from the results of Sir Rawson's most instructive researches. First of all, however, he clearly shows what are the conditions which constitute acquisition of land in a foreign country, whether savage or civilized. As this is a point on which much misconception exists, misconception which has been at the bottom of most of the recent international misunderstandings on the question of "colonial acquisitions," it may be well to reproduce here Sir Rawson's concise statement. Sir Rawson says:—

"To many who have not had occasion to consider these matters it may be useful to point out:—

"1. That the purchase of a tract of land in any country, uncivilized or partially civilized, by subjects, one or many, of a foreign nation, can no more give territorial rights to the purchasers, or to the nation of which they are the subjects, than it could in a civilized country.

"2. That the purchase, or acceptance of the cession, of territorial rights by private persons does not constitute, or necessarily involve, annexation by the nation to which they belong.

"3. That a local authority, subordinate to a central or superior authority, even if it should have power to dispose of its proprietary rights in any of its lands, has no power of itself to cede territorial, or sovereign, rights over those lands.

"4. That the transfer of any proprietary or territorial rights from the subjects to the Government of a foreign nation can confer no greater rights upon the latter than were legitimately acquired by the former."

As to the Red Sea coasts themselves Sir Rawson adduces ample evidence to prove that Turkey, since the middle of the 16th century, has had as much right to the coasts of the Red Sea as we have to the Channel Islands. More than 20 years ago Dr. Beke wrote:—"Legally the Abyssinian coast has belonged to the Ottoman Porte since the year 1558, when the Turks drove the Portuguese out of the Red Sea and took possession of it, and all its harbours and coasts, in the name of the Sultan, in his character of Caliph or head of the Mahomedan faith." Turkey claims, Sir Rawson tells us, and up to the second half of the preseat century has claimed without dispute of the European Powers, the whole of the western coast of the Red Sea, from the the Bay of Roway "to beyodd the Straits of Bab-el-mandeb," as described in its cession of this part of its territory to Egypt by the firman of May 27, 1866, confirmed by that of June 8, 1873, and as far as the port of Zeila, in lat. 11° 20' N., ceded to Egypt by a firman of 1875. From the many quotations which Sir Rawson gives from Ludolf's curious "History of Ethiopia," first published in 1681, it is evident that then there was no manner of doubt as to the Red Sea coasts belonging to Turkey. By reference to authorities between Ludolf's time and now Sir Rawson shows that Turkey has never ceased to assert her rights whenever she considered it necessary. Consul Plowden, in 1854, wrote:—"The Red Sea from Suez to Bab-el-Mandeb is a Turkish lake, and the Turks have possession of every harbour worth mentioning on either shore." Probably Turkey would have been left in undisturbed possession of her "lake" had it not been foreseen that in time it would cease to be so, and would become the great highway between Europe and Eastern Asia. England's acquisitions, Aden, Perim, Socotra, and the rest, are all outside the straits, and Turkey had nothing to say against their acquisition. But when England wanted to enter Abyssinia in 1867 she asked permission of Turkey to cross its territory at Annesly Bay, thus acknowledging the suzerainty of the Porte over the coast. Some 25 years ago the Porte granted to the French Government the revenues of Obock itself until 30,000 dollars should be paid in compensation for the death of a French explorer. But, so far as we know, the French, in attempting to found a station at Obock, have not sought to gain the Porte's consent, but merely treated with the chiefs on the spot. When Italy wanted in 1880 seriously to take possession of Assab, Egypt protested as the heir of the Turk in those parts, and her protest was backed up by our own Government. It is well to bear in mind the real position of matters, and not to labour under the mistake that the Red Sea coasts are in the same position as those of Namaqualand, open to be occupied by the first comer. Not that any great Power would pay much attention to the rights of the Turk over those coasts if it suited her purpose to acquire stations thereon. At the same time those ignorant of the real facts should be aware that when Turkey protests against the occupation of the shores of the Red Sea, her protests have as solid a foundation as would the protests of Great Britian should France or Germany plant her flag on the shores of Malta. Sir Rawson has therefore done well to state clearly the exact position on a coast which it is probable enough may soon be subjected to the parcelling process. So far as Britain is concerned she need not trouble herself much. Besides Aden and Perim, she has secured her position on Socotra, on Tajura Bay, and one or two islands at its mouth, near Zeila on the Somali coast, Kamoran, 180 miles north of Perim, and finally at Berberah on the Harrar coast, one of the chief sources of supply for Aden. As to Assab and Obock, it is evident from the information collected by Sir Rawson that, like a geometrical point, they have position but no magnitude.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMMISSION.

A NAVAL correspondent writes to the *Times*:—The International Commission of the Suez Canal are about to resume their deliberations. At the series of meetings held in Paris in June last the Commission considered three plans for the improvement of the canal laid before them by M. de Lesseps and his coadjutors. By the first of these it was proposed to widen the existing canal throughout sufficiently to allow traffic to be carried on in both directions. The second proposal was to excavate a second canal of similar dimensions to the present one. The third project was an amalgamation of the two first; the existing canal was to be widened between Port Said and the Bitter Lakes, where there is practically no current; and a second channel was to be made between the Bitter Lakes and Suez, where the tides of the Red Sea cause the stream to run at a rate of from two to three miles an hour. The Commission, having discussed the merits of these projects, unanimously recommended the adoption of the first, *élargissement pur et simple*. This decision, however, was merely provisional and subject to the report of a Sub-Commission, which was appointed for the purpose of considering the details of the projects from both an engineering and a nautical point of view. The Sub-Commission was composed of the following members:—Great Britain, Sir John Coode and Sir Charles Hartley; France, M. Voisin-Bey and Lieutenant Tillard, of the Messageries Maritimes Company; Germany, M. Pescheck; Austria, Captain Crillanovich, of the Austrian-Lloyd Company; Spain, M. Saavedra; Italy, M. Gioia; Holland, M. Dirbs; and Russia, Captain Alexeiff, Naval Attache at Paris. It will be observed that no English seaman, whether of the Royal or mercantile marine, is a member of a committee who are called upon to decide whether ships can pass each other with safety in a channel of given dimensions. However, as among the representatives of Great Britain on the main Commission, only one seaman is to be found—Captain Chitty, of the late Indian Navy—this omission cannot be considered to be the fault of the Commission or of the Suez Canal Company. The Sub-Commission have visited Egypt, and have no doubt not only studied the question from an engineering point of view but have consulted practical men engaged in the navigation of the canal as to the method of conducting traffic in the future. Their report will be presented at the meeting of the Commission to be held in Paris on the 9th instant.

M. de Lesseps and his colleagues in the administration of the Canal Company may be trusted to look after the financial interests of the shareholders. It is from a different, though not antagonistic point of view, that we must regard the question. As the general carriers of the world Englishmen should use all their influence to obtain a highway through the Isthmus of Suez by means of which our vessels can pass from sea to sea without vexatious delays. A ship may be considered fortunate if under existing circumstances she emerges from the canal within 48 hours after her entry. If the canal is so improved as to obviate the necessity of mooring vessels in the "gares" to allow others to pass and to admit of a fair speed being maintained, the duration of the passage should not exceed 12 hours. The importance to the owners of ships and cargoes of a gain of 36 hours can hardly be overrated.

The construction of a second narrow canal would enable a vessel to proceed at a uniform speed, so long as the ships ahead of her met with no accident. As traffic would be in only one direction the delays and dangers attendant on ships passing each other would disappear. The speed, however, would not exceed that now authorized—five knots an hour. The difficulties now experienced of steering long narrow steamers in an insufficient waterway would be in no way diminished. The working expenses of two canals would far exceed those of one; and the reduction of tonnage dues consequent on increased profit would be relegated to the dim future.

It has been urged in opposition to the proposal to widen the existing canal that the risks of collision consequent on the adoption of free traffic in both directions would be so considerable that it would still be necessary to secure vessels to the bank when necessary to allow others to pass them. This objection can hardly be considered a serious one. Traffic is carried on by night as well as by day on many narrow rivers under no more stringent regulations than the ordinary "rules of the road," and collisions are infrequent. A Thames pilot who is in the habit of steering east coast colliers—a class of vessel which, from their bad steering qualities, are constantly obstructing the Suez Canal—and threads his way through a crowd of drifting barges, row boats, and river steamers passing in all directions, would think it mere child's play to navigate the same craft through a channel 80 yards broad, in which he would meet no obstacle to his progress but an occasional vessel steering an opposite course. No doubt long, narrow, flat-bottomed steamers steer badly in the existing canal, for the simple reason that the width of the channel is wholly insufficient. Ships, even at the low speed permitted, drive a large body of water before them, a corresponding current follows them, and the effect of the rudder is neutralized. In a channel of three times the width the steering qualities of the worst description of "ditcher" will be sufficient to keep them on a straight course. Londoners, who frequently see screw steamers of 800 or 900 tons steered through the arches of London and Waterloo bridges, will not accept as gospel the statement that two such vessels cannot pass each other with safety in an 80-yard channel. The breadth of the River Clyde between Glasgow and Renfrew is almost exactly that of the proposed Suez Canal. The strength of the tide, the numerous vessels moored to the wharves, and the small steamers plying in every direction, cause the navigation of the former to be much more hazardous than it is likely that of the latter will be. The Clyde is navigated freely by day and by night, by all classes of steamers, from the largest to the smallest. The only additional regulation enforced by the Clyde Trustees to provide against risk of collisions is that vessels passing one another are to diminish speed. Some advocates of the policy of making a second canal have advanced the opinion that in a narrow channel the lower level of water and consequent diminution of pressure abreast of a ship proceeding at high speed would tend to draw the bows of a passing ship towards the centre of the ship she was passing, and would cause collisions. Nothing of the kind is found to occur on the Clyde, except when a faster vessel overtakes and passes a slower, a manœuvre which would not be permitted in the canal. On the Kaiserfahrt Canal, between the Haff and Swinemunde, traffic is allowed in both directions, vessels slackening speed on meeting another. This channel is only 19 ft. deep, but otherwise of the dimensions to which it is proposed to widen the Suez Canal.

One point of importance seems, as far as can be gathered, to have been somewhat overlooked by the Commission. The depth of the existing Suez Canal does not exceed 26 ft. This is insufficient to admit of the passage of vessels of war of the largest class, and in some instances has necessitated discharging a portion of the cargo of merchant steamers. The representatives of this country should use all their influence to obtain a decision that any enlargement of the canal should include the increase of its depth to 30 ft. The result of the next sitting of the Commission will be awaited with interest. Whatever may be the decision arrived at advantage should be taken of the present slackness of trade to push on the works of improvement and to prepare for the great increase in the traffic of the canal which must result from the inevitable reaction.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Govt. Gazette, FEB. 26.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &C.

Rao Bahadur Babaji Laksman Savant, Subordinate Jude of Karwar, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him by the Dist Judge of Kanara and published in High Court Notification dated 19th Jan 1885, from the 25th Dec 1884, and returned to duty on the 2nd inst.

In consequence of the transfer of Rao Saheb Madhavram Harnarayen to the Bansda State the following appointments are made:—Rao Saheb Narayenshanker Manishanker is transferred from Pardi to Chickhly in Surat; Khan Saheb Dadabhai Nasarwanji is transferred from Gogha to Pardi in Surat; and Mr John W S Dracup to be Probationary substantive pro tem fourth grade, Mamlatdar of Gogha in Ahmedabad.

In consequence of the transfer of the services of Khan Saheb Kasamkhan Mahomedkhan Dehlvi, second class Inspr of Police to the Rajpipla State, the following appointments are made with effect from the 13th ultimo inclusive:—Rao Saheb Narbheram Umedram to be substantive pro tem third grade Inspr of Police; Rao Saheb Krishnarao Gajanan to be substantive pro tem fifth grade inspr of Police.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Venaik Bhawe is appointed substantive pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Khatav in the Satara Dist, in the absence of Rao Saheb Genesh Chimnaji Wad, B A, on Political duty, or until further orders.

Mr Mahadeo Krishna Kumtekar, B A, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Bhimthadi in the Poona Dist, in the absence of Rao Saheb Anant Abaji Bhosekar on special forest duty, or until further orders.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Ahmednagar Dist are ordered on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narhar Dani from the Rahuri to the Nevasa Taluka; and Rao Saheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar from the Nevasa to the Rahuri Taluka.

Mr Vishnu Bapuji, Depy Acctt, acted as Head Accountant to the Collr of Khandesh from 3rd Jan to 5th Feb 1885, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbent Rao Saheb Narayen Krishna.

A'zam Madhavrao Narayan Phulwamdikar, Head Karkun of taluka Madha, has been appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Karmala in the Sholapur Dist during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb N K Pendse, or until further orders.

Messrs W J Holland and F B Yates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Sholapur, on the 16th inst.

Mr A Lucas, Assist Collr, Kanara, reported himself for duty to the Collr on the 31st ult.

Mr H Ingle, Depy Collr and Supt of Karwar, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 24.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr J D Rees, Under Secretary to Govt Public Dept, privilege leave for two months and 20 days.

Mr J Thompson, Acting Sub-Collr Kistna, privilege leave for three months, from 15th March.

Mr C A Bird, to be Collr and Magte of the Dist, Cuddapah.

Mr E Turner, to be Dist and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah.

Mr J W F Dumergue, to be Head Assist to the Collr and Magte of the Dist, Nilgiris.

Mr S H Wynne, to act as Sub-Collr and joint Magte, Kistna, during the absence of Mr Thomson, or until further orders.

Surgn D F Dymot, M B, Assist Physician, Genl Hospital, vice Surgn G T Thomas.

The services of Bgde Surgn R W Cockerill are replaced at the disposal of the Milty Dept from date of relief.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr P O'Sullivan, Advocate-Genl, leave on medical certificate for one year.

Mr W Goodrich, Central Jail, Salem, privilege leave for one month, from 1st March.

Mr H H Shephard, M A, Bar-at-Law, to act as Advocate Genl, Madras, during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr O'Sullivan, or until further orders.

Mr E B Powell, Bar-at Law, to act as Govt pleader during the employment of Mr Shephard, on other duty, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major Genl L W Buck, Comdg the British Burmah Division:—Capt C G Donald, Royal Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 27th Dec 1884.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Col T Ross Church CIE, S C Comdt, Madras Vol Guards (p.a.), for one year.

Lieut F B Deane, S C Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 4th Regt Lt Cavy (p a), for 274 days.

Lieut G S Kerrich, S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Regt L Cav (m c), for one year.

Major D Heming, Genl List, Infy, Depy Commr of Police, Madras (m c), for one year.

Surg-Major H M G Archdell, Civil Surgn and Supnt of Jail, Bellary (p a), for one year and 180 days.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Major A G Hutchins to be Lieut Col dated 20th Feb 1885.

The R Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted Lieut-Col E G V Holloway, S C, to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval, dated 31st March 1885.

The services of Bgde-Surgn R W Cockerill are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Capt B T M Gompertz, S C, Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Madras Volunteer Guards—Lieut-Col W M, Scharlieb, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough of Col T Ross Church, CIE, or until further orders.

Mr H R Scott, to be Li

NETHERTON AND OLD HILL IRON WORKS,

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JANUARY 1ST, 1885.

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		BORDEAUX.—RED.			
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite	After Dinner Wines	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton		36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan		30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	Dinner Wines	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose		24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien		22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac		18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines.	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Medoc Bordeaux bottled		14 0	16 0
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled		10 8	12 8
26 0	29 0	Sparkling Red Claret ...		27 0	30 0
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
24 0	26 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		25 0	27 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice ...		20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine		16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.			
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		34 8	36 0
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte		28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine ...		28 0	30 8
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended		23 8	25 0
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour		20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais ...		20 0	22 8
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy		41 8	43 8
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior		28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant wine...		18 8	20 8
		CHAMPAGNE.			
55 8	58 8	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		58 0	61 0
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	34 8
60 0	62 8	Perinet and Fils		62 0	65 0
60 0	...	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reservee...		62 0	...
55 8	...	Heidsieck's dry Monopole		57 8	...
32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry		34 0	36 0
25 8	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling		26 8	28 8
50 0	53 0	Excelsior		52 0	55 0
		PORT.			
36 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)		38 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalids'	gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich...	gold "	27 8	...
22 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ...	black "	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine	red "	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	green "	15 0	17 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga		24 0	
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca ...		34 0	36 0

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Keep always large stocks in hands
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PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

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"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

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"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

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"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion. "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

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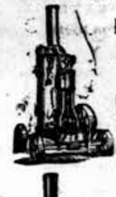

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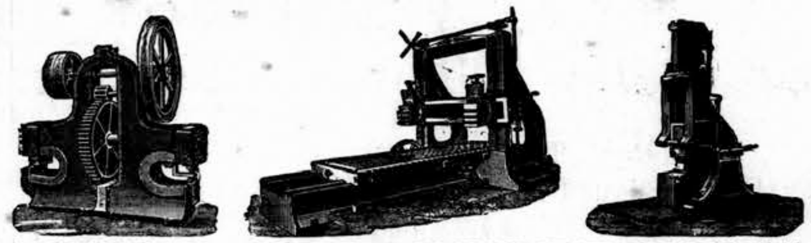

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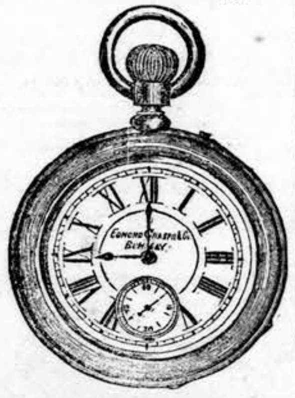

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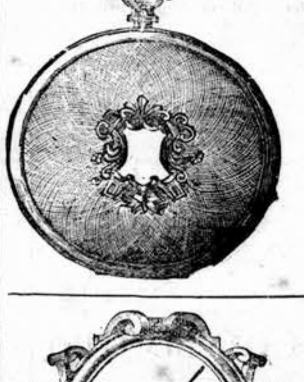

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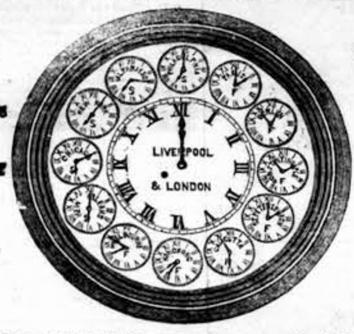

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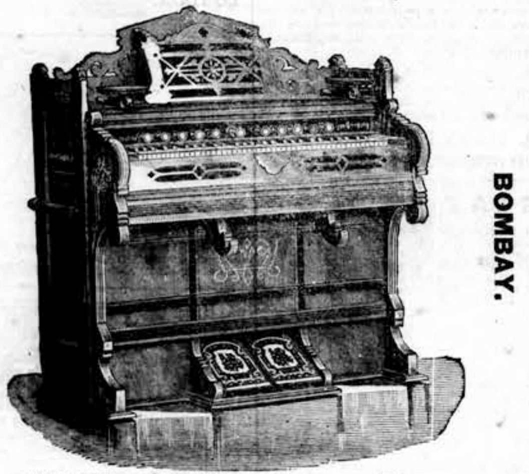

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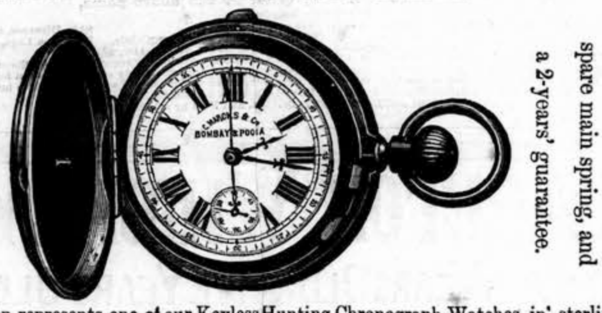

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